

PLEASURE CRAFT VIE WITH FLOWER DISPLAY



Park vessels in the Fens moved alongside the Japanese rustic bridge

BUSINESS MEN
TALK MERCHANT
MARINE PLANS

Real Estate Exchange Holds Meeting for Protest Against Underwood Shipping and Discussion of Help for Commerce

COMMITTEE NAMED

A committee including Mayor Curley was appointed at a meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange held at 309 Washington street today to go to Washington to protest the Jones amendment to the Underwood shipping bill, which admits foreign ships to coastwise trade.

The committee leaves for the national capital tonight. Its other members consist of John J. Martin, president of the exchange; Eugene P. Carver, a director of several marine insurance companies; J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; Lewis K. Thurlow, a ship broker; Capt. J. G. Crowley of the Emery Steamship Company; former Congressman John A. Kelliher; John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial bureau, and Harris Silvermore, an attorney connected with several steamship companies.

Mr. Powell declared that the free admission of outside vessels to coastwise trade would destroy the American merchant marine and called upon those present to urge Congress a delay of all shipping legislation until careful consideration had been given.

There was no great demand for ships in which to transport American crops at the present time, he said, and there were over 100 ships that could be used for the purpose belonging to this country.

Business men of Massachusetts whose interests are affected by the interruption of transatlantic commerce were invited to the meeting. The intention of the exchange officers is to find a better means to reestablish commerce under the American flag.

This action is in line with a similar step taken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce last week, when the board of governors passed resolutions deprecating the admission of outside ships to American registry temporarily, as would be done under the Underwood measure.

John J. Martin, president of the exchange, when informed Saturday that the Underwood bill would probably pass the Senate, telegraphed Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire in the absence of Senator Weeks, asking that decisive action might be deferred until Tuesday, in order that today's meeting might be held. An invitation to the Massachusetts business men to participate in a protest meeting was immediately sent out.

In its statement, the Exchange describes the proposed shipping bill as hasty and ill considered. It says in part:

Must Go Carefully
"It is felt that any attempt to enact remedial legislation at the moment is open to the danger of international complication, and that precipitate action of any kind upon a subject of such paramount importance as the rehabilitation of our merchant marine, would be unwise and might literally result in projecting our shipping interests from the frying pan into the fire."

"The Underwood bill, now pending in the Senate, would enable citizens of the United States to purchase foreign-built vessels more than five years old for use in foreign trade, and under the provisions of the Jones amendment which was adopted in the Senate Saturday, vessels so admitted to American registry might, in the discretion of the President, be used in the coastwise service."

"The bill as thus amended appears to be an ill-considered attempt on the part of certain foreign lines to take possession of our coastwise trade and upon this ground alone it should be opposed by every patriotic citizen."

1500 HEAR CONCERT
More than 1500 persons attended the band concert of the naval brigade, M. V. M., given at the foot of Blue hill under the auspices of the metropolitan park commission yesterday afternoon.

FENWAY FLORAL GARDEN AND SWANBOATS ATTRACT CROWDS

Exhibit for Thirtieth Annual Convention of Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists Is Developing in Form and Variegated Color

Great crowds visited the Fenway yesterday to see the exhibit which is laid out for the thirtieth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists which opens Aug. 18, and to ride in the swan boats run for the first time. The boats, however, will not be run daily until the opening of the convention. With their red and white striped awnings, and red seats, they are visible from any section of the Fenway, and add a touch of picturesque to the Japanese corner where they are anchored.

Even in the paths the color scheme of this corner is being carried out by R. & J. Farquhar & Co., and tan bark is being spread over all walks to harmonize with the rustic wood of the bridge, summer houses and benches. On the top of the summer house at the end of the bridge a cedar pole is being put up

for the flag, and window boxes in vivid colors with green trailers are being placed on all sides, giving the summer house a cool and refreshing appearance.

At the end of the bridge, before one enters the summer house, a real Japanese arch is to be put up, and half-way across an imported Japanese lantern will be swung. Grapevines are being planted today and trained to shade the top of the pergola at the entrance of the bridge.

That the effect may be complete, evergreen trees have been set out along the water edge to the very entrance of the grounds. Others arranged on either side of the walks from the entrance will serve as a protection to the grassed spaces and a lure to further penetration into the garden. On the other side of the river evergreen trees are also being set out to give the river the appearance

(Continued on page five, column four)

BOSTON'S POSTAL BANK SHOWS GAIN IN NEW ACCOUNTS

Savings Department Is Trusted by Many of Other Lands and More Deposits Being Made

Boston postal savings department shows no more than the normal increase for this time of the year, according to Frank H. Haynes, assistant postmaster, today, who said that the European complication had made no appreciable effect upon deposits.

According to the postoffice department at Washington, large numbers of wage-earners of other lands are taking their savings to the postoffices, thus releasing large sums for commercial purposes at a time when there is an urgent demand for every dollar. Many new accounts are being opened daily, and the number of withdrawals, already below normal, has diminished. The situation has brought about an impressive exhibition of public confidence in the federal government. During the last week in New York city the deposits have quadrupled daily, while scores of other cities show equally surprising gains. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery has just received a telegram from a small Illinois city saying that the Greeks in a railroad construction gang at that point want to deposit \$36,000 immediately.

PROGRESSIVE OUT OF SENATE RACE

It is announced today that Representative Briggs of Lexington, a Progressive, will not be a candidate for the Senate in the Fifth Middlesex district. Mr. Briggs has previously announced that he would not run for reelection to the House.

Former Mayor F. R. F. Mildon of Marlboro will be the Progressive candidate in place of Representative Briggs.

TRACKS ARE BEING LAID FOR ENTRANCE INTO NEW TUBE

Elimination of the plot in the center of the large open area formed by the streets making a junction at Four Corners and the installation of twin platforms in the place of the present grass plot in Commonwealth avenue are included in the plans by which the Boston Elevated company is now laying out the tracks that will carry Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue cars into the new Boylston street subway at Kenmore street.

A wide roadbed is now being dug out from Kenmore street, at the top of the subway incline, to the point where the two car lines will make the new junction.

The existing tracks in Beacon street will be discontinued between the new junction and Raleigh street, as the surface car line will swing out from the

NONE PRESENT AT HEARING ON STREET PROJECT

Commissioners Give Up Temporarily \$250,000 Widening of Road in Brighton When They Find No Support for the Plan

OPINIONS SOUGHT

Temporarily the \$250,000 project of widening Faneuil street, Brighton, has been abandoned because no one appeared before the street commissioners today at a hearing called to find out how many abutters would be willing to give the land to the city for its assessed valuation.

The hearing was arranged by Councilor William H. Woods in an effort to get a concrete proposition, as he understood that the mayor was agreeable to this improvement provided the city could get off with no further damages than the assessed valuation.

As a result Mr. Woods will call another town meeting in Brighton the second Wednesday in September to get the citizens together to see if they want the improvement.

He declared that if enough interest is not shown he will abandon his efforts toward securing it.

GERMAN CRUISER COALS AT SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe came into this port Sunday morning. Over protests of French and English consuls, the cruiser is now coaling. English and French cruisers are said to be waiting outside.

new Commonwealth avenue route as some point between the end of the platforms and the top of the subway incline to connect again with Beacon street near Raleigh street.

The ties and rails will be laid as soon as the roadbed is leveled to the proper grade and the wires will be strung later. The platforms will be built along each side of the roadbed where the grass plot now lies.

The company considers the new layout an improvement over the present. It reduces the amount of tracks in the highways at this point and aids the hauling of automobile and other traffic.

The cars that will be continued on surface routes will use the platforms in the same way that the subway cars do but will switch over to Beacon street after unloading or loading. This point will become a transfer station.

RESERVE BOARD MEMBERS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

Secretary McAdoo in Address Declares That Financial Condition of Country Under Strain of European War Is Sound

LABOR TO BE DIVIDED

Class C Directors of Institutions at Head of Federal Districts to Be Appointed—Paying Costs of Operation Problem

WASHINGTON—Members of the federal reserve board were sworn in today at the treasury department. The five appointed members and the two ex-officio members, William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, will be received by President Wilson at the White House and will hold their first meeting Thursday afternoon.

The five members of the board, selected on account of their experience in banking, are Paul M. Warburg, New York; W. P. G. Harding, Birmingham, Ala.; Adolf Miller, San Francisco; Charles S. Hamlin of Boston and Frederic A. Delano of Chicago.

The governor of the board is Mr. Hamilton and the vice-governor is Mr. Delano. In an address to the members after they were sworn in Secretary McAdoo told them they had an opportunity to render a signal public service.

Secretary Speaks
"You gentlemen," Mr. McAdoo said, "are to be a bulwark against financial disaster, and the basis of financial development at home and financial expansion abroad."

"The great crisis precipitated by the European war is well in hand and the organization of the federal reserve system already has so far advanced that no further danger exists so far as the financial situation of the country is concerned."

"I regard it as phenomenal the way this nation has withstood the financial shock of the last two weeks and I am sure that this system is going to be the real blessing to the people of the United States that Congress intended it should be."

Meeting Called

The work of the board will be divided among the five members at their meeting Thursday, each being placed in charge of one arm of the banking system.

Their first work will be appointment of class C directors in the 12 reserve districts. The most pressing need, however, will be the completing of plans to pay salaries of the board members and clerk hire of the office force, as not a cent for this purpose will be available when the organization committee, which has funds left, is legislated out of office Thursday.

Inasmuch as the reserve banks will not be fully organized for two months or more and an assessment on banks cannot be levied until then, the financial question is regarded as a serious one.

SANTO DOMINGO AGENT IS NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has asked former Governor Fort of New Jersey to make a trip to Santo Domingo to ascertain what the political conditions are in that country and report to the Washington government.

The President believes that it is necessary that he have this information before he reaches any conclusion as to a Santo Domingo policy. It is understood that Governor Fort's tour will last a month to six weeks and that he will be ready to make a written report by the early part of October.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING COPIES OF THE MONITOR
Up to 16 pages, in United States, 1c; to Foreign Countries, 2c
Up to 24 pages, in United States, 2c; to Foreign Countries, 3c
Up to 32 pages, in United States, 2c; to Foreign Countries, 4c

MEDIATION OFFER IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY FOUR NATIONS

Great Britain, France, Austria and Russia Cable Receipt of United States Peace Proposals

WASHINGTON—Four European governments—Great Britain, France, Austria and Russia—have acknowledged receipt of President Wilson's mediation proposal, Secretary of State Bryan announced today. While he declined to make public the contents of their replies, it is understood that the acknowledgment contained no indication of the governments regarding acceptance.

Although cable communication with Berlin has been established both by way of Copenhagen and Rome, Germany has not yet acknowledged the peace offer.

Secretary Bryan was officially informed today, he said, of the declaration of war by Austria against Russia. He had also been formally advised, he said, of the intention of Italy, Sweden and Holland to remain neutral.

AMERICANS SEQUESTERED IN GERMANY ARE REPORTED SAFE

United States Makes Demand Directly to Berlin for Release of Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Previously Reported Held as Spies at Nuremberg

WASHINGTON—That Americans in Germany are better off than those in other parts of the war territory was indicated in official despatches to the state department today. Ambassador Gerard cabled from Berlin and consuls in other parts of Germany wired that Americans are safe and comfortable. The despatches indicated that the prohibition by Germany against any American leaving until after mobilization proved favorable. In most other parts of the continent Americans hurried away without any baggage.

Representations demanding the release

SERVICES HELD FOR MRS. WILSON

WASHINGTON—Services in the form used by the Presbyterian church were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Mrs. Wilson. The exercises were in the East room of the White House. With President Wilson were his children, family relatives, members of the cabinet and official congressional delegations.

The two clergymen who officiated were the Rev. J. H. Taylor, the President's Washington pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Beach, his Princeton, N. J., pastor.

Immediately after the services the party prepared to go to Rome, Ga., where the interment is to take place. The special train was to start at 4:35 o'clock, arriving at Atlanta, Ga., at noon Tuesday and at Rome at 2:30 o'clock.

SANCTION GIVEN TO MOVE SCHOOL

Sanction was given the purchasers of the old Cushing school building at Cushing and Lawn streets by the Cambridge school committee today to remove the structure and set it up on the site they have chosen for it. While the new building, which it is proposed to name for Daniel E. Haggerty, is under construction, the committee plans to use the old edifice wherever it is moved.

Mayor Timothy W. Good and the school committee have both approved plans for the new building and work is to begin immediately on its erection.

BATTLESHIP TO TAKE ON COAL
The battleship Rhode Island, which arrived from Portland, Me., yesterday, where she left the Maine naval reserves at the conclusion of their annual practice cruise, will coal up and await orders.

SITUATION AT LIEGE NOT CLEAR; REPORTS SEEM CONTRADICTORY

Berlin Messages Said to Be Either Canards or German Troops Have Occupied Town Without Capturing Fortifications

FRENCH ADVANCING IN ALSACE

LONDON—The question of the situation at Liege remains to some extent a mystery. Communication with Berlin is cut off, nevertheless persistent messages have come through to Copenhagen and Amsterdam declaring that the capture of the place has been officially announced by the government and Kaiser. The Belgian war office states that the facts are intact. It would seem, therefore, either that the Berlin messages are canards or that possession has been gained of the open town of Liege whilst the fortifications remain uncaptured. This would be perfectly possible.

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BRITISH SHIP TO HOIST STARS AND STRIPES

Owners of Steamer Evangeline to Avail Themselves of Privilege of Sailing Under Flag of the United States Under Law

TO GO FOR TOURISTS

The first of the British steamships to change its registry to the United States flag as a result of the situation in Europe will be the Plant liner Evangeline, which arrived in Boston today from Halifax and other Nova Scotia ports with 208 passengers on its last trip under the British colors.

Wednesday the stars and stripes will be raised on the Evangeline for the first time and on Thursday the vessel will leave Boston for Liverpool to bring back American citizens who have been unable to secure passage to the United States.

The transfer from British to American registry is made in accordance with the Panama canal act which permits the change if the vessels have not been built more than five years.

Captains Register

Up to this noon practically 100 steamship officers licensed by the United States government had registered at the office of the collector of the port of Boston at the custom house. This is in compliance with the instructions issued from Washington for the local officials to secure the names of every sailing master who would be available to serve on British vessels, which it is anticipated will change to United States registry.

About fifty masters, mates and engineers called at the Custom House this morning. Among the men who called Saturday were 22 masters, five chief mates, eight second mates, five first assistant engineers, and two second assistant engineers. The names and addresses of all applicants will be forwarded to the department of commerce at Washington.

Another German vessel, the North German Lloyd liner Wittekind, Captain Sembil, has put into Boston harbor for shelter. The Wittekind is berthed at Mystic docks, Charlestown, arriving Sunday from Hamburg and Rotterdam with 38 cabin passengers and 300 in the steerage.

Few Passengers May Land

Only about one-third of the Wittekind's passengers were permitted by the local immigration officials to land today. These were Russians, practically all of whom leave for Canada by train tonight.

The other passengers were chiefly Germans and Austrians and the local officials wired to the Montreal immigration office to determine what disposition was to be made with them. Providing a satisfactory reply is received these passengers, many of whom have families in Canada, will be allowed to land here.

BRUSSELS TELLS OF GREAT FRENCH VICTORY IN ALSACE

BRUSSELS (6 p. m., Aug. 9)—The war office announces what is described as a great victory of the French troops in Alsace, the German forces being driven back across the Rhine.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN ALSACE, ANNOUNCES PARIS

PARIS—The French army which has entered Alsace has occupied Altkirch. The trenches were carried by bayonet and the French advance continued to Mulhausen. The trenches here were again carried with the bayonet and the German forces driven across the river. The entry of French troops into Alsace was the occasion for a tremendous demonstration on the part of the Alsatians.

GERMAN CAVALRY OVER MEUSE SAID TO BE DESTROYED

BRUSSELS—The German cavalry division which had crossed the river Meuse has been caught between the river and a brigade of all arms. It is officially stated that as a result of the fighting seven regiments of German cavalry were destroyed.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY TOGOLAND IN GERMAN AFRICA

LONDON (Aug. 9 at 9 p. m.)—Under instructions from the secretary for the colonies British troops on the Gold Coast have seized Port Lome and occupied German Togoland which has an area of 33,000 square miles.

BRITISH REPORT AN ATTACK UPON CRUISER SQUADRON

LONDON, 9 a. m., Aug. 10—The admiralty report that one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was attacked yesterday by German submarines. No damage was done to the cruisers but one German submarine was sunk.

SWISS RESERVES SEEK PASSAGE

WASHINGTON—The Swiss charge after calling on Mr. Bryan, secretary of state today, announced that as a result of the declaration of a state of siege in Switzerland, he was exerting every effort to arrange for the transportation of Swiss reserves from this country. Representations are being made to France, he said, for permission to take the reserves through that country, because all other avenues of travel have been blocked by conditions of war.

\$32,000 HOUSE, SHY EXITS, TO BE RAZED

Francis Peabody, Jr., owner of the four-story 8-family brick building in the rear of 1363 Washington street, today consented to demolish the structure, having been shown by Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, that there was inadequate fire protection for the building. It is valued at \$32,000 and has a \$3000 income. The only means of exit is through a narrow passageway.

Japanese Cabinet Plans to Have Budget in October

COUNT OKUMA RETURNING TO OLD METHODS

Influence of Militarism is Said to Be Somewhat Decreasing Since Removal of Count Terauchi From Central Government

PUBLIC IS GRATIFIED

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The departmental estimates for the next fiscal year, 1915-16, are believed to have been sent in to the authorities of the ministry of finance for final consideration and adjustment.

Before the Russian war, the usual practice was to complete the compilation of the estimates of the ministries by the end of June at the latest, so as to allow ample time for careful adjustment by the ministry of finance, before embodying them in the budget for the following year, but owing to the difficulty of compiling the budget, chiefly due after the great war, to the predominance of military interests, this usage came to be ignored. It is now, under the present cabinet, restored to its original condition.

Under Prince Ito, the custom of having the budget for the following year completed by the end of October was scrupulously followed. This made it possible for the Diet to be convened by the middle of November, so that the budget could be passed through the Lower House before the year closed, and be placed before the Peers early in the following January.

Early Calling Ceased

The convocation of the Diet in November also ceased under the Katsura and Saionji cabinets, owing to the time required to tide over the financial difficulties caused by militarist domination. The present cabinet is now able to go back to the plan of compiling the new budget by the end of October, and of convening the Diet in November. This is proving a source of satisfaction to those who have been regretting the predominance of the military party.

Count Terauchi, being now removed from the central government, the influence of militarism has lost its abnormal preponderance, for when unable to substantiate his position in the face of the public criticism, he would always seek refuge behind the Throne, both the premier and the minister of finance having to bow to the imperial sanction, which Count Terauchi claimed to have obtained.

Count Okuma will permit no such preponderance of militarism in his government. The organization of the defense commission is the outcome of his determination to maintain a balance of power among the ministers of the two services and those of the civil service, and the premier being the ex-officio president of the commission. Count Terauchi's policy of protecting his position by taking refuge behind the Throne will never be repeated.

Benefits Are Seen

The fact that the undue predominance of militarism has thus been removed, will afford much satisfaction, and not alone to the people of the country. It will also prove to be of great international benefit, for it was as a result

of the military party's demands on the country's funds that suspicions were aroused as to the aggressiveness of Japan's external policy after the Russian war. The restraint of militarism will prove to be the strongest possible proof of the country's pacific motives, and will far outweigh a thousand assurances of a peaceful policy by the government. In fact, the Okuma cabinet is restoring the politics of the country to the normal condition prevailing before the great war, for none of his predecessors had the same power as the present premier to check the abnormal power of the war party.

The items to be laid before the defense commission will be those classed in the budget as extraordinary outlays which, however, are not necessarily devoted to expansion of armaments, but the two additional army divisions for Chosen will no doubt be accepted by the commission.

GERMAN LEAGUE OF CONSERVATIVES APPEALS TO YOUNG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Some time ago the Conservatives founded at Bonn the Jungkonservative Reichverband or Imperial League of Young Conservatives, with the object of gathering young Germans from the age of 18 to 35 into an organization in which they would come in contact with Conservative ideas.

The Socialist party was the first in Germany to recognize the importance of political education for the youth of a party, and when their success in this respect became apparent, the other parties adopted similar methods.

The Jungkonservative Reichverband does not seem to have met with the same success, and the Conservative party organs are, therefore, now publishing new appeals to young men to join this organization. The statement of Bismarck that the "Union of Germany was a Conservative deed," is widely quoted. The league intends to aim specially at attracting the students as the future leaders of the people. It will fight against all Social-Democratic organizations, for in these it sees the great enemy of national feeling. It will strongly oppose all tendencies toward democracy, atheism and internationalism.

TEMPERANCE ACT WORK IN SCOTLAND RECEIVES PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The annual meeting of the Scottish Temperance and Social Reform Association was recently held in Perth, James M'Ewen presiding. The chairman said they had learned that the later opening of public houses was accomplishing great good and doubtless when the act came into force they would see a marvelous change in Scotland.

The following resolution was carried: "That we regard with satisfaction and gratitude the passing of the temperance (Scotland) act, and urge upon all concerned the importance of preparing the electorate to take full advantage of the power thus conferred; also that we view with keen and sympathetic interest the systematic investigations now being made into the housing condition of the working classes in Scotland, and express the earnest hope that the result of concerted action may be the general application of an immediate and lasting remedy."

LONDON LORD MAYOR HONORED BY BELGIAN CAPITAL OFFICIALS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The visit of the lord mayor of London to Brussels coincided with the national fête, commemorating the revolution of 1830. On arriving at the station the lord mayor, who was accompanied by the sheriffs, and a deputation from the corporation, was received by the burgomaster of Brussels, members of the municipality, the chairman of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce and the military attaché of the British Legation.

The lord mayor's state coaches, which had been sent to Brussels for the occasion, drove the party to the Hotel Metropole. On the following day a review of the garrison took place in connection with the national fête, and was attended by the English visitors, who were afterwards entertained at a luncheon given in their honor by the British Chamber of Commerce.

Toasts to the Belgian and English sovereigns were proposed by Sir Francis Villiers, the British minister, and Mr. Westcott, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The luncheon was attended by M. Davignon, minister of foreign affairs, M. Max, the burgomaster of Brussels, and Sir Cecil Hertslet, the

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudeville, daily, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil, daily, 2, 8.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:30.

NEW YORK

COHAN—Potash and Perlmutter, 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Cabiria," 2:15, 8:15.
LONGACRE—"Pair of Sixes," 8:30.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.
CHICAGO
CORT—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
POWERS—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15.

INQUIRY INTO VIENNA BOURSE ACTS IS URGED

Financial Operations Explained as Work of Speculators, but Fall is Said to Have Been Too Steady for This Explanation

POLICIES CRITICIZED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The Vienna bourse is subject to great fluctuations, being usually affected by every report of any importance. After the events at Sarajevo, however, it remained stationary, although prices were higher at that time than they had been for years.

Then reports were heard that the Serbs were to be called to account, and that, even if what had occurred were not traced directly to Belgrade the politicians there would be held responsible for the encouragement of the Greater Serbian idea in Bosnia.

The bourse dropped considerably that day, some papers losing as much as kr.20. The next day, when nothing further was heard of the matter, it recovered slightly, but whereas it was the steady paper which had fallen, only the more speculative values recovered. The more careful class of speculator immediately decided to hold what he could, and dispose of the rest at the best price possible, and then wait for better times.

This policy, which was followed by the majority of the less daring, naturally caused another fall, and soon after this the large capitalists, with immense investments, which are never touched, excepting for some very good cause, sold out en bloc. The money does not seem to have remained in Austria, but is invested in overseas securities.

Canadian securities of various kinds are in favor in Vienna, and there is a tendency to distribute capital over a large area by investing small amounts in doubtful securities giving high interest, and covering one highly speculative investment by another.

These operations carried out by men in a position to know the real situation, and who, as a general rule, will not invest outside their own country, caused consternation, not only in financial circles but also in political quarters, where it was hoped that a peaceable solution of the Austro-Serbian difficulties would be arrived at.

The financial operations on the bourse were explained as the work of speculators, but the fall was too gradual, too serious, and altogether too steady for any such explanation to be accepted. It is probable that the question will be asked, and asked with some insistence, why certain financiers were able to escape while others lost their fortunes at the crisis. This is the third financial crisis in Austria-Hungary during a period of less than seven years.

Not only private speculators but the genuine investor, especially the small investor, has lost millions during these ever-recurring crises. Who has profited by these manipulations? It is certain that this question will be asked, and that in no uncertain voice.

The newspapers which get up these scares, in the interest of financiers, should also be called to account, for they are directly responsible for great losses of capital just among that class that can least afford to lose the money.

TWO MILLIONS VISIT LIBRARIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is estimated that during the 12 months ending March last upwards of 2,200,000 persons visited the Westminster public libraries.

BRITISH VALUATION BILL WILL CONTINUE ASSESSMENT BOARDS

Cabinet Official Tells Deputation From England and Wales There is No Proposal That Approval of List Shall Be Transferred to Government Department

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—A large deputation representing the assessment committees of England and Wales waited recently on Mr. Lloyd George at the House of Commons in regard to the government's proposed valuation bill.

In the absence of the chancellor of the exchequer, the deputation was received by Herbert Samuel who, in his reply, said the assessment committee had been premature in their alarm. There was, he said, no intention to abolish the assessment committees, and there was no proposal that the approval of the valuation list should be transferred to a government department, which, he agreed with them, would be wrong.

What was proposed was that they should take full advantage of the local knowledge of the assessment committees. Their composition might perhaps in certain cases be improved, but assessment committees would continue in the reforms they contemplated. The lists would still be presented to the assessment committees, they would hear objections and if there was any difference of opinion between them and the valuation office the matter would go to a court of appeal, instead of as at present to a court of sessions. He agreed that both in London and Scotland the assistance obtained by professional valuers was of great use.

Referring to the inequalities in rating that existed all over England, and even between different parts of the same country, he said this question of assessment became of greater importance when the imperial parliament proposed to give grants in aid of local rates on the basis of ratable values. It was unfair, Mr. Samuel mentioned, that a properly-rated district like London should get little because they were rated at such a high figure, whereas, it was notorious that many of the country districts and country towns were under-assessed, and so they would get larger sums, because they had an appearance of poverty greater than actually existed.

In conclusion Mr. Samuel said it was certain that if there was to be a special rating of land with a view to lowering the rates on houses and improvements, they must have a special assessment of land valuation, and the valuation office had been for the last four years actually accumulating enormous masses of material as to the actual value of the land for the whole country.

MINISTRY OF ART TO BE CONSIDERED BY BRITISH BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—A parliamentary committee is in process of formation which will consist of members of both Houses who are interested in the welfare of the fine arts. Questions which would occupy the attention of the committee would include the proposed formation of a ministry of art, the strengthening of the national collections, matters of artistic importance such as decorations of parks, erection of monuments, and so on.

Among the members of the two Houses who have already agreed to join the committee are Viscount Bryce, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir George Agnew, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir Alfred Mond, Almeric Paget, Sir Gilbert Parker, Philip Snowden.

QUEENSLAND HAS SUGAR MILL SITE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The site for the proposed Central Sugar Mill on the South Johnstone river, to serve the sugar area on that river and on Liverpool creek, has now been fixed, the area comprising about 85 acres and known as King's and Shaw's farms, in the parish of Johnstone.

FRANCE TO MAKE INQUIRY ON EXPENDITURE OF ARMY FUNDS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—M. Messimy, the minister for war, has commissioned General Gaudin and Comptroller-General de Boysson to inquire and report on the manner in which the credits voted by Parliament for putting in effect the law relating to the three years' service, and for the carrying out of various schemes of national defense, have been utilized.

The report of the special mission will

also deal with the advisability of the measures already adopted, and the manner in which they have been put into effect. It will also make recommendations as to any further steps which the committee considers necessary for the improvement of the national defense.

The mission is empowered by M. Messimy to gather all the information it requires from either the ministry of war or from the military authorities. The report will be, at M. Messimy's direction, delivered previous to the reassembly of Parliament.

Quite independently of this mission the army committees of the Senate and the Chamber will also carry out their work, but separately. The senatorial committee will make special inquiries into the subject of war material, whilst the committee of the Chamber will deal with non-recurring military expenses in accordance with the law of July, 1914.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED FOR BRITISH RAILWAY GARDENS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The annual inspection was recently made by the directors of the District Railway for the purpose of awarding prizes for the best kept station gardens on their system. Any servant of the company may cultivate the small plots of land along the railway line with, of course, certain restrictions, and the company provide a sum of 5s. for the purchase of seeds.

Prizes to the amount of £37 are annually awarded, but because of the excellent results obtained this year, this amount has been increased to £43 10s. The directors inspected 32 stations at various localities along the line. As, of course, the gardener of a tiny patch at the entrance of the tunnel near Aldgate could not hope to attain the same general effect as his rivals at the country stations, marks are given for the way in which natural disadvantages are overcome.

The landscape expert at South Kensington station characteristically remarked, "It is the nonstop that beats me," and the other stations in a like

RUSSIA IS SAID TO BE SHOWING MORE OPTIMISM

Enthusiastic Reception Accorded to M. Poincare and Cordiality of Press Gives French Public Great Satisfaction

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The enthusiastic reception accorded to M. Poincare in St. Petersburg and the tone of cordiality expressed throughout the Russian press has given immense satisfaction to the French public. The fact is that Russia as a nation has at last awakened to a state of confident optimism which is not a little due to the natural progress of events in the country itself.

Take for instance the legislative work of the present Duma as an example. Putting aside the fact of the party quarrels, which are admittedly grave, an immense amount of really progressive work has been accomplished of which the net result in fact is unquestionably optimistic. It is the same everywhere and in every branch of activity.

Immense credits have been passed for every kind of educational, agricultural and commercial expansion. These credits had become indispensable, and could not possibly have withstood the sweeping tide of national progress.

Cooperation Is Shown

This new feeling in Russia, coupled with the intimate working basis that has been established between St. Petersburg and Paris, as well as between these two powers and England through the frequent conferences between the French and Russian ambassadors in London and the British foreign office, has produced a practical and dependable cooperation such as has never before existed and which will play no inconsequential role in the future action of the powers forming the triple entente.

It is under such a change of conditions that M. Poincare arrived in St. Petersburg, and there is much questioning both in France and abroad, as to the outcome of his visit. The fact that he was accompanied by M. Viviani, the minister of foreign affairs, and M. de Margerie, the permanent director at the foreign office, indicated that matters of a high political character would be discussed.

NATIONAL RIFLEMEN AT BISLEY URGE WAR OFFICE ASSISTANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BISLEY, Eng.—The general meeting of the National Rifle Association took place recently at Bisley, Lord Chylesmore presiding. Referring to the changes proposed by the war office, the chairman again affirmed his belief that the Bisley meeting could not be carried on

without the assistance of the war office. Not a single member of the council, he said, would have initiated such changes, but, to put the matter in a nutshell, they had to choose whether they were to remain a national association or become a rifle club.

The views of the commandants of the overseas teams being called for, Colonel Merrett of the Australian team, expressed strong disapproval of the proposed changes. They meant the decadence of the rifle club movement, upon which the Australian second line of defense and their reserves depended. No Australian government would accept the war office ultimatum at the point of the bayonet.

Colonel Ross, the Canadian commandant, expressed similar views. On hearing of the proposals, he said, the minister of militia declared that if they were insisted upon, there would be no Canadian team at Bisley in future. He hoped some arrangement would be made by which the Mackinnon and Kolapore competition could remain as they were. Maj. Donald Smith, the Indian commandant, thought a way out of the difficulty might be found in having a qualifying shoot before the King's prize competition, such a test as could be passed by 50 per cent of the British army. After discussion, it was agreed that the overseas commandants should be asked to put their views in writing, so that Lord Chylesmore might present them to the war office.

passed. There is no question of modifying the terms of the alliance, and it would seem hardly possible to bind it any closer by further treaties.

It is equally certain that there can be no diminution of the present ties, otherwise M. Poincare, who is an ardent partisan of the alliance, would not be there. The Franco-Russian alliance, which is approaching its twenty-fifth anniversary, has always stood for peace, and the subsequent understanding with England has enlarged its capacity as a factor in this direction.

Increase in Forces

The recent increase in forces in both Russia and France, and the establishment of a system of active and continuous cooperation which is now in daily use has resulted in a sort of perpetual exchange of ideas, in a real intimacy of thought and action, so that both countries are now alive to their common interests. At the moment of writing there is not, strictly speaking, any international question which would not come within the category of Franco-Russian interest, and which would not fall equally upon Russia and France to defend. The Moroccan affair was for Russia a Russian question, just as was the Russian interest in the Balkans for the French.

As to how the above cooperation can be most effectively used for peace was the main question under discussion at St. Petersburg. It included such questions as the Mediterranean and the Orient, the Albanian question, the relations between Austria and Serbia and the union of Serbia with Montenegro, as also the very difficult matter of the Turkish-Greek tension, and there remains besides the Anglo-Russian-Persian question.

Another question that comes into play is that of Sweden. In urging the Swedish monarchy into arming herself against her powerful neighbor, Berlin would seem to be trying to regain in the north the auxiliary she lost in the south in Rumania. It is, however, to be hoped that common sense will restrain her, and that the example of Bucharest will suffice for Stockholm.

Sweden, like Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium has not more interest than Rumania in becoming the vassal of a group of powers. Her commerce, her geographical situation, her prosperity and care for her future all counsel her not to depart from a wise neutrality.

Failure to recognize this evident truth would be a grave political error which the Swedish government would surely one day regret. In any event it is fortunate that the President's journey will take him into Scandinavian territory where he will have an opportunity of voicing words of the greatest import in the cause of the peace of Europe.

NORWAY HARVEST OF BERRIES LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The harvest of wood berries in Norway promises to be a very good one this year. From Sogn alone, in the west of Norway, 1,000,000 kilograms will be exported, and two steamers will leave Bergen or Stavanger each week for England, to deliver the cargoes of berries as fresh as possible.



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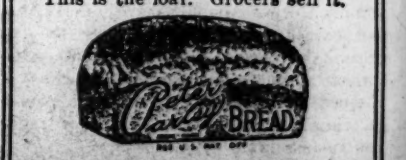
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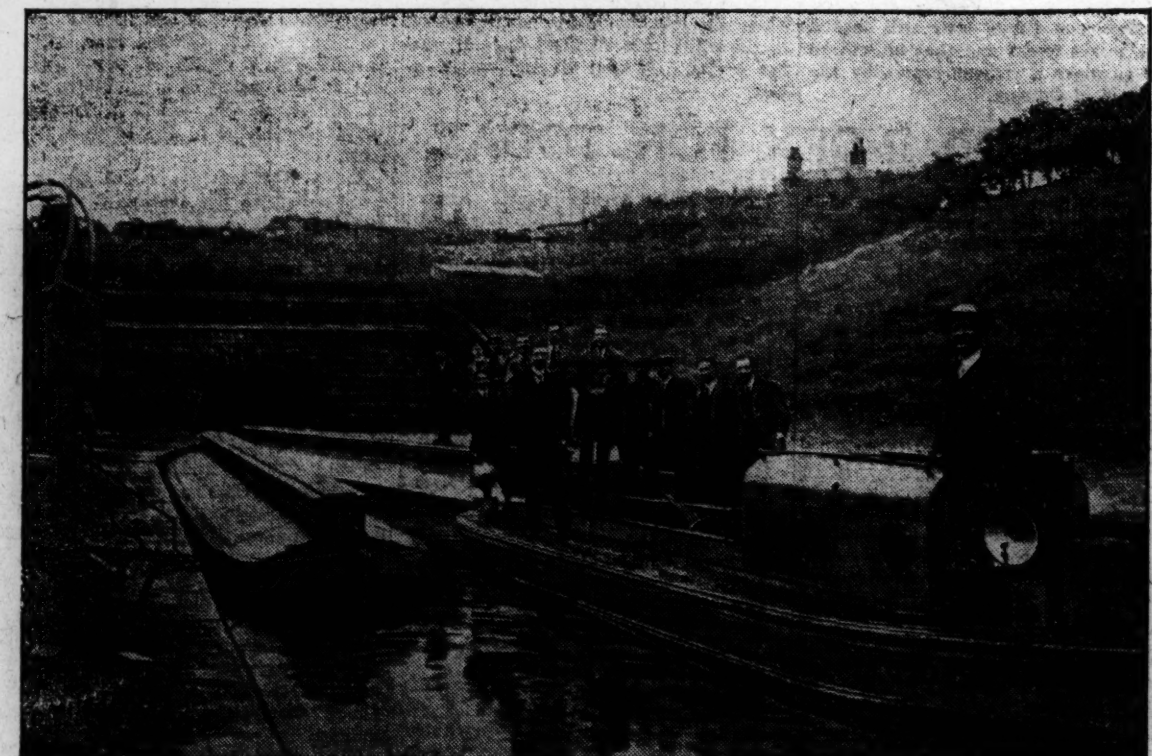
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First trip of new craft used for towing purposes in British canal by North Stafford railway

(Special to the Monitor)

HARECASTLE, Eng.—An electric towing barge capable of towing 16 barges through the tunnel in 40 minutes has

been installed on the Harecastle tunnel by the North Stafford railway. The former method of getting barges through the tunnel was for men to lie on their

backs in the barges and push with their feet against the wall of the tunnel. The time taken in the journey was over two hours.

Solution for Southern Rhodesian Land Question Urged

LATEST STEP IS PUBLICATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Case of Great Importance to Shareholders of British South Africa Company, Which Has Been Called "Incomparably Greatest Land Owning Company in World"

(By a special correspondent)
SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—The publication of the terms of reference upon which the question of the ownership of unalienated land in southern Rhodesia is to be laid before the judicial committee of the privy council, would tend to indicate that we are at last in sight of a solution to the much discussed question.

To the shareholders of the British South Africa Company the question is of very great importance. At the annual general meeting of the shareholders held in 1912, Rochford Maguire, then vice-president of the company, who was in the chair, spoke of the British South Africa Company as being incomparably the greatest land owning company in the world, "land of varying excellence, it is true, but the more it is tested the greater and more varied its capacity and value proved themselves."

Statements Definite

The 1913 meeting was held under the presidency of Sir Leander Starr Jameson, C. B., better known to the man in the street as "Dr. Jim," who was even more definite in his statements, saying: "In southern Rhodesia alone we have 50,000,000 acres of unalienated land, none of which is sold under 6s. per acre. An increase of 1d. per acre in the value of land in Rhodesia means an increase in the value of our estate of £400,000." The settlers have long contended that the company's assumption that southern Rhodesian land is the company's estate in fee simple is untenable, and that any title it may possess is an administrative and not a commercial one. They further contend that if the company were relieved of its administrative powers and obligations, title to all unalienated land would pass automatically to the new administrative authority as a state domain.

On the other side the company and its representatives are equally emphatic in their assertion that the company's title is unimpeachable. Sir Starr Jameson, president of the Chartered Company, who has lately visited Rhodesia, in the course of a speech delivered at Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital, in December last, is reported as having said: "The ownership stands with the company's shareholders. The position as you know, and you cannot have a higher authority, the position taken up by the imperial Government is that this is a question for the law courts; as you know before you can go to law courts you must have two parties. At present there is only one, and that is the Chartered Company, which is in possession."

Elections on This Issue

It has been mentioned in a previous article that the recent elections for the Legislative Council for southern Rhodesia were fought out upon the question of the continuance of Chartered Company rule, as alternated with crown colony Government or absorption into the Union of South Africa. At these elections the pro-charterists swept the board, gaining 11 seats out of the 12. But although their representatives were pledged to vote to the continuance of chartered rule, the electors had also insisted on a further pledge to the effect that the claim of the settlers to the unalienated land must also be decided at the earliest possible moment.

At the subsequent meeting of the Council, in redemption of the promises made to their constituents, the elected members of the Council passed a resolution praying his Majesty to continue the government as at present existing. They supplemented this resolution by a further one, contending that the unalienated land in southern Rhodesia is vested in the Chartered Company as an administrative and public asset only, and voted the necessary funds to enable a committee of three, elected from amongst themselves, to brief counsel and prepare a case for submission to the privy council, in order to substantiate the settlers' claim to the land, in the event of a change of government at a later date.

There are thus now two parties to the action, and one of the most important cases that has ever been laid before the privy council is being rapidly prepared for submission by the contestants.

Anxious to Clear Point

The Chartered Company, being naturally as anxious as the settlers to clear up a point which by its constant intrusions can only be regarded as a menace to the credit of southern Rhodesia generally, has given every encouragement to the elected members of the Council in their endeavor to bring the question to a head, and should the financial year in southern Rhodesia show an excess of expenditure over the revenue, the company will be in the somewhat anomalous position of having helped to provide the funds to contest a claim which the shareholders regard as unassailable title.

Although there may be a preliminary meeting of the privy council at the end of the present month, when certain points of procedure will probably be settled, the main trial cannot take place until October next, after the expiration of the long vacation.

It is not easy to prophesy the lines

upon which the settlers will develop their attack upon the company's vested interests. It is possibly safe to assume, that besides raising questions of constitutional law, such as that the Chartered Company is usurping the rights of a sovereign state, they may attempt to impugn the validity of the concessions upon which the company's claims are admittedly based.

Company Is Defendant

The company, being in possession, will naturally be the defendant in the action, which is virtually a motion for eviction from the territory which it at present occupies and administers. But the task before the privy council is not necessarily limited to the declaration of right between the litigant parties only. There is the crown to be considered, and the council may be called upon to pronounce how far the crown extends its claims to land which does not actually form part of the British dominions, although a protectorate, which does not involve direct government, has been established under its auspices and authority. And again, have the natives any rights? They were undoubtedly in possession when the charter was granted, and a fair allocation of land is secured to them under its provisions, and it may be a question as to how far the cancellation or modification of the charter would affect them. In fact there are quite a number of possibilities, and if the case is not strictly kept to the main point at issue, it is difficult to say where the council may find itself straying.

No doubt other points will strike persons learned in the law, and it is fairly certain that a great deal of ancient history will be ransacked in search of precedents, which can be made to apply to what is admittedly a most involved and interesting situation.

Consequences Serious

Whichever way the decision may go, the consequences to the unsuccessful litigants must be very serious. Should the company fail, it is deprived of its most valuable asset, and the shareholders who have poured millions into Rhodesia, without ever having received a single dividend, will probably lose a large proportion of their capital, whilst on the other hand, the settlers if granted responsible government at some future date, would be in a strong position, with the proceeds of the sale of the unalienated land at their disposal, to develop the country and its resources. Should the settlers lose, in the absence of their capital asset, their capabilities in this direction would be correspondingly limited, and their energies might possibly be directed to a fiscal war against the company, by means of vindictive land taxation.

If this view of the situation is a correct one, a compromise which would recoup the shareholders for their expenditure and allow them a fair rate of interest on their money, and at the same time give the settlers such a proportion of the unalienated land as would constitute a means of raising the revenue necessary for the further development of the country, would appear to be the most satisfactory solution of the problem. But this is common sense, and the question will now be decided according to law.

WHALES PLENTY OFF SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The captains of whalers plying on the southwest coast of the Cape Province report that there are exceptionally large numbers of whales this season, hundreds having been sighted, so that the prospect of a scarcity has vanished.

CANADIAN RAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Canada has commenced to supply South Africa with rails. A consignment of 4000 tons was recently discharged at Durban, and it is understood that a further 2000 tons are now on the water. The total order is for 40,000 tons. The rails are intended for the Natal main line.

M. POINCARE'S RUSSIAN VISIT IS INTERPRETED AS SIGNIFICANT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The visit of the head of a state to another country is scarcely ever without political significance, and the German press is discussing the meaning of President Poincaré's visit to St. Petersburg.

The Berliner Tageblatt takes advantage of the opportunity to renew its statements with regard to negotiations between Russia and England concerning a naval agreement. Conferences on the matter, it is said, will be held at St. Petersburg, France being the mediator in the negotiations.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that there can be no doubt that Russia has put



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Lady Barclay and Miss Fitzgerald at gates of Buckingham palace on suffragist errand

MAORI SKILL IN FORTIFICATIONS IS INVESTIGATED

New Zealand Experts Seek Origin of the Pas Which Often Defeat Capture by Europeans

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—An interesting inquiry into the origin of Maori skill in erecting military fortifications was recently begun by Dr. J. Allan Thomson, director of the Dominion museum, and Elsdon Best, ethnologist to the museum.

The pas of the aboriginal Maoris were singularly strong fortifications, which often defeated the efforts of European soldiers with their highly developed military skill and modern weapons to capture them. They were generally built, it has been pointed out by one authority, on cliffs or other easily defended points, and with their strong inner and outer palisades and deep ditches filled with water, were almost impregnable.

The adaptability and skill of the Maoris in these matters was shown by their addition of well placed rifle pits and subterranean chambers to these fortifications, when they found themselves called upon to deal with the weapons of the white man.

What renders the military skill of the Maoris the more remarkable is that in this respect they were greatly superior to other Polynesian races. One theory is that the Maoris may have learned to defend their pas by strong fortifications from the earlier Melanesian inhabitants of the island. The Fijians being also a Melanesian race, and there being in Fiji traces of fortifications similar to those of the Maoris, Dr. Thomson and Mr. Nest decided to carry out their investigations in the Fiji islands.

WELSH COAL TO BE SENT TO GREECE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales.—Some interest was aroused on the Cardiff steam coal market recently, at the report that a number of steamers representing over 50,000 tons, had been chartered to carry Welsh coal for Piræus, Greece, within a very short period of time.

It is also understood that large orders have been placed by the Austrian government, and that high prices have been paid to secure prompt delivery.

BETTER HOUSING IS URGED AS BRITISH SOCIAL REFORM NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Land Association at the Westminster Palace hotel recently, Walter Long, M. P., who presided, said that owing to the desire to carry through an immense amount of legislation, everything was now done in

Parliament from the party rather than the public point of view. In the old days, agriculture was considered as apart from party politics, but they had lately seen the Board of Agriculture going out into this unhappy field of competition for votes.

Proceeding, Mr. Long said that they were shortly to discuss the housing bill. It was deplorable that legislation should be proposed with the intention of giving powers in relation to housing to the Board of Agriculture. It was not work for which that board was constituted, nor for which the board had the necessary experience or machinery.

It would bring the board into conflict with the claims of different parties and sets of individuals, which would end in their being told that if they did not do this or that they would lose popularity and votes. They, the Unionists, had more than once presented to the House of Commons bills which, if they had been adopted by the government, would have resulted in the provision of not inconsiderable accommodation for the working classes of the country, but the government had refused to grant the money. He believed that the provision of decent housing for the wage-earning class lay at the root of social reform.

MOBILIZATION OF RESERVES IN ITALY CRITICIZED IN PRESS

Attention is Drawn to the Great Difference Between the Enthusiasm Which Existed at the Order of 1911 and the Present Depression and Discontent

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The order for the mobilization of the 1891 reserve in Italy is the subject of comment in an article in the Journal des Debats, in which attention is drawn to the immense difference between the enthusiasm which existed at the mobilization order of 1911 and the present depression and discontent.

In 1911 the war against Turkey was beginning; at this date, 1914, it is still continuing, and though the position of Italy in Tripoli is not threatened, she has to maintain an army of 60,000 men in North Africa. In the present anything but satisfactory condition of the country's finances, this constitutes a heavy burden.

The Balkan wars, which were the outcome of the Tripoli expedition, have caused a territorial reshuffling which has not improved the position of Italy in the near east. They have also created the problem of Albania, and complicated the relations of Italy with Austria, besides preparing a conflict with Greece.

M. Giolitti, while still in office, deliberately gave Italy the false impression of a country prosperous and in order.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA MILITARY OFFICIALS PLAN FOR SPORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—It has been a complaint that the compulsory universal military training of Australia has interfered to a great extent with the activities of sporting organizations, inasmuch as the drilling of the cadets and trainees often takes place on the weekly half-holiday.

In South Australia, however, conferences between representatives of the military authorities, and the leading cricket and football associations, the two bodies most concerned, has led to an amicable understanding which should do much to remove the difficulty.

Briefly put, the proposals agreed to are that one Saturday afternoon in every month shall be earmarked for military drill, the sporting bodies mentioned undertaking to play no important matches on that day, and the military authorities, on their part, agreeing that, except in special circumstances, drills shall not take place on any Saturdays or those reserved.

Another movement to encourage those undergoing military training to take an active part in some manly sport is the formation of a universal sports union, representing all branches of military service. Similar unions have been formed in some of the other states. It is anticipated that this new organization will develop into one of the largest sporting bodies in the Commonwealth, and that it will do much for the physical and mental benefit of the cadets and trainees.

LONDON BOROUGH RATE IS REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The borough of Hammersmith electricity undertaking reports a net profit for 1913-14 of £6388, which the council has decided to allocate in the relief of one penny of the borough rate, which will absorb £3380 and a sum of £3000 to be carried to a reserve fund and invested.

AUSTRALIA MINES PRODUCT IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—C. A. Susemihl, F. G. S. principal of the Newcastle and West Maitland Technical Colleges, estimates the value of Australia's mineral products to date to be at least £300,000,000.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS RECEIVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A party of 30 Australian cadets were recently entertained at the Mansion house by the lord mayor and lady mayoress. Light refreshments were provided.

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ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS SEE LITTLE HOPE IN THE PREMIER

Brighter Situation Which Mr. Asquith's Reply to East End Working Women's Federation Delegation Seemed to Indicate Said to Have Proved Illusory

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—The break in the clouds which Mr. Asquith's verbal reply to the East End Working Women's Federation seemed to betoken, has proved illusory. To a written inquiry as to the result of the premier's deliberations on their petition for a vote for every woman over 21 years of age, Mrs. Scurr was referred, in a letter from a secretary, to the answer which Mr. Asquith gave on Aug. 8 last to the deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

This answer, as Mrs. Scurr pointed out in a further letter to the premier, was at most a statement that he would consider a proposal made by Mrs. Fawcett in regard to an italicized clause in a possible reform bill. As a result of the failure of the deputation to obtain any satisfaction, a campaign is being vigorously organized to put into motion the "no vote, no rent" strike in the East end.

A remarkable point about the reply, which the prime minister caused to be sent to the East End Federation, is the manner in which the demand made by the deputation that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst should be unconditionally released, is dealt with. Mr. Asquith's words in Parliament, that she would be set free if she would give an undertaking to abstain from criminal actions and incite to crime and disorder are quoted with the additional remark that "Mr. Lansbury presented to the House of Commons last August a petition undertaking that he had no intention of breaking the law, and on this expression of intention he has not been re-arrested."

Mr. Lansbury's Petition

Mr. Lansbury's petition of Aug. 7, 1913, paragraph 4, reads as follows: "Your petitioner, for particular reasons affecting his own personal honor, did not feel at liberty to enter into recognizances or to find sureties, and in consequence was arrested and committed to prison. Having adopted the hunger strike he has been released, but is in peril at any moment of rearrest, although not guilty of any crime or offense, or likely to commit any crime or offense."

Mr. Lansbury first states that he is not guilty of any crime or offense. His second statement, therefore, that he is not likely to commit any crime or offense, could have no value in the eyes of the government, since even if repeating the acts for which he was condemned to prison, he would not be, according to his own declaration, either a criminal or an offender.

In a subsequent open letter written by Mr. Lansbury to the King, he expressly declares that, since leaving prison he has made exactly the same kind of speeches in all parts of the country, and has even repeated the same words for which he was sentenced, and he asks "why should a man in my position be allowed to go free and a young woman be forced back into prison, time after time?"

There are many facts which could be pointed to as supporting the opinion that the long-drawn-out fight for the enfranchisement of women in Great Britain shows signs of entering into an even acuter phase.

Mrs. Pankhurst Active

Mrs. Pankhurst has not failed to seize the occasion offered her in the holding of the Buckingham palace conference to draw attention once more to the inequality of treatment meted out to the women's movement and that of the anti-home rulers in Ireland. The untiring leader of the Women's Social and Political Union, in an interval from her imprisonment in Holloway caused by her hunger strike, has addressed a letter to the King in which she states that women have not failed to notice that, although the King refused to receive the deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, "certain militant men" have been invited to Buckingham palace and have been received by his Majesty who, the letter states, "has condoned their lawless and violent methods by saying: 'The trend of events in Ireland has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force, and today the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people.' I would call your Majes-

ty to witness that equally responsible and public spirited are those women who have resorted to militant methods because they have found by experience that all other methods of winning their just right to vote are ineffectual. Our right to be received by your Majesty in person will again be actively asserted at a time which seems to us appropriate."

At the time of writing, two attempts have been made to deliver Mrs. Pankhurst's letter at Buckingham palace. The first was made by Lady Isobel Margesson and another lady and the second on the following morning by Lady Barclay and Miss Fitzgerald. On returning a second time to the gates they were arrested and taken to Bow street.

Ann Hunt, the militant who damaged Sir John Millais' picture of Thomas Carlyle in the National Portrait gallery with a chopper, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

HOLLAND GRANTS FIRM LICENSE FOR PRIVATE HARBOR

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Vulcan Company, a German concern, has been granted a license for a private harbor for ocean going vessels on the new waterway near Rotterdam, although the state, which owns all the harbors on either side of the waterway, has hitherto opposed the idea of private harbors.

The Thyssen Ferman, which has been making strong efforts to get a private harbor, is said to be very largely interested in the Vulcan Company, the concession to which is due to the fact that financial groups in which the Thyssen Ferman is believed to have been interested, bought up the land needed for harbor extensions, and thus found themselves in a strong position to make terms with the state.

GERMAN SHIPPING DECLINE SHOWN IN HAMBURG REPORT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

HAMBURG, Ger.—The Union of Hamburg Shipowners, whose president is Herr Ballin, states in its annual report that the year ending June 30, 1914, was marked by a decided decline in German navigation. Freight rates, especially, dropped, thereby causing great loss.

This development is said to be largely due to the general monetary crisis caused by the Balkan war, and developed by the financial situation in the United States. Improvement in the near future depends largely on good harvests in overseas countries. As far as can be seen at present, this hope is justified, for the west of Germany, not expecting good harvests, is buying large quantities of wheat in America.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON.

Administration Is Working Reforms in Philippines

Democracy's Mission in the Colonies Is Described by Winfred T. Denison, Insular Secretary of the Interior

IN TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

MANILA, P. I.—"Democracy's mission in the Philippines" was discussed comprehensively before the members of the Manila City Club recently by Winfred T. Denison, secretary of the interior in the Philippine commission. Secretary Denison declared he believed that Governor-General Harrison's administration was wise and conservative. He said the Republican administration in the islands had been out of touch with the people, but that Governor Harrison was doing his best to right everything and that the Filipinos were appreciating the change.

In the subject of independence, Secretary Denison said: "On the question of immediate independence I have not at present the audacity to express an opinion, having been here so short a time, and having seen so little of the country."

He continued: The subject which I do wish to discuss and upon which I have opinions which I wish to express, and upon which I wish to make myself understood to the American colony, is my own point of view towards the questions which daily come before me in the administration of my own department.

Responsibility Is Considered

In substantially every matter that comes to me, the first question is,—whose money is this I am about to spend?

Is it the money of the American people, or is it the money of the Filipino people?

Surely no one can have any real doubt about the answer to those questions.

Some may undertake to say: "We paid \$20,000,000 to Spain for those islands, and therefore their revenues are our revenues." True we have this stake here and we have added to it sundry millions of expense, but the total all together—is it not a mere bagatelle to the stake which the Filipino people have here? It is they who are the vitality of these islands, and the beneficial interest is in them. Our money we gave freely as a grant of aid to them. It gave us the mere legal title under the letter of the law of nations, but we hold it as trustees for them, and so we have again and again declared in the most solemn way.

Every requisition for expenditure involves a choice of the purpose proposed as against all other possible purposes, and it behooves an alien administrator to have a care lest he gives the hobbies of his own nation priority over the interest of the people whose money he is spending.

Object of Expenditure

Then in all these matters there always arises a second question: Is the object of the expenditure a thing which the Filipino people themselves want in exchange for their money, or is it merely a thing that I, as an American, might think they ought to want?

In all matters, however, in regard to which our responsibility is exclusively to the Filipino people and not to the outside world, it is our duty to spend their money for things that they want, whenever there is a difference between what they want and what we might think they ought to want.

I believe that all men in the world, civilized or uncivilized, wise or ignorant, would prefer to manage their affairs in their own way rather than to have aliens do it even more efficiently and more cheaply in an alien way.

Test for Filipinos

I put them to a test, which I think very few civilized officers, even American, would stand. At each place there was a great demand for salaries. I said: "There are so many cabecillas. The salaries that you ask are so much. The total cost will be so much. That would provide so many school teachers for your children. Which would you rather have me do: Spend that money for salaries or for school teachers?" And they declared without hesitation, for the school teachers, and I heard not another word for salaries, though the salaries were to have been for themselves.

So I say, and every day of my experience in the mountain province and elsewhere in these islands proves it to my satisfaction, that even the most uncivilized people in the mountains know what they want, and also (at least with a little leadership) are quite certain to want advantageous things, and if we only consult their wishes as to how their money shall be spent we can at least be certain that it will not be spent in printing things even about themselves, and much less in photographing molluscs.

These two principles: First that the money is theirs, and second that, excepting only in regard to our international responsibilities, we shall spend it for what they want,—these principles are to my mind essential to the honorable performance of our pledge to devote our administration here to the training of these people in the art of self government.

Would Consult the People

In whatever part, therefore, I have to play in the administration of the affairs of these people, I propose to consult

their wishes to the utmost extent and to spend none of their money in any way which they are not willing to vote that it should be spent.

All over the mountain province they were so eager for schools that they offered to build the buildings without any cost either to the province or to the insular government, and, in addition to that, to pay a tax toward the salary of

the school teacher, a tax not in money (because they had none), but in kind—corn, rice, pigs, chickens—whatever they happened to have handy.

In the issue which lies between the Taft regime in the Philippines and the Harrison regime, I am for Harrison. I believe that the government here was out of sympathy with the people and he has brought it into sympathy with

them. I believe that the government here was upside down and he has turned it right side up. These things he has done with a total absence of selfish or partisan purpose, with a deep confidence in the principles of democracy, and with a moral courage which I deeply respect, and which will, I believe, command the support of the American people as soon as they know the facts.

SULGRAVE MANOR KEY TURNED OVER



Ambassador Page and the Duke of Teck meeting by the side of Queen Elinor's cross

(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

(Special to the Monitor)

BIG OUTINGS WILL OPEN CAMPAIGNS OF TWO PARTIES

Progressives Complete Plans for Field Day at Fenway Park, Aug. 17, While Republicans Will Meet at Springfield

LEADERS TO ATTEND

Republican leaders in Massachusetts are planning for their first general outing of the fall campaign. It is to be held at Riverside park, Springfield, Aug. 19, and is expected to attract one of the largest gatherings of Republicans in western Massachusetts ever assembled so early in a state campaign.

Some of the more prominent Republicans at Washington, including the two Bay state senators, Messrs. Lodge and Weeks, have been invited to speak. Samuel W. McCall, Republican candidate for Governor, and other state candidates also will be present and address the gathering.

It is planned to have the campaigners and their guests assemble at the Hotel Worthy at noon on the 19th and parade to the park, where a clambake will be served as first in the orders of the day. Following the speaking, there will be athletic contests, including a baseball game.

Officials of the Republican state committee are assisting the committee in charge of the outing and making an effort to secure as large an attendance as possible from the eastern end of the state. Edward A. Thurston, chairman of the committee, is selling tickets at the Republican state headquarters, 18 Tremont street.

The Progressive leaders are working zealously for success at their outing at Fenway park, Aug. 17, when Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to be the orator of the day.

All important details of the Progressive outing have been made public. They include track contests and a baseball game between the Beverly Progressives and a team representing one of the Irish-American organizations.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET

NEW YORK—The first great world's insurance congress will be conducted under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco from Oct. 4 to 16, 1915.

PITTSFIELD MUSEUM OF ARTS OPENS NEW WING TO PUBLIC

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Visitors to the museum of natural history and art on South street in Pittsfield yesterday found that the new addition had been completed enough to open the big art room. The rest of the addition will be ready for opening in about 10 days.

Ground was broken for the addition last year, and building operations were continued through the winter and summer to the present time. The gray Roman brick building stands as a model of museum architecture. Additions have been constructed to the original building from time to time—the south wing in 1904, the north wing in 1909 and now the triangular addition extending eastward 61 feet and to the north 79 feet. Any further addition will undoubtedly

take the form of an extension to the north. The new art room is equipped with a cork floor to make it quiet. The new picture room is 30 by 50 feet in size. Below will be the zoological room of the same size, where exhibits are now being installed. The use to which the new room on the second floor, north, will be put is to be determined later. The walls of the art gallery room are done in red and the ceiling in ivory. The lighting arrangements are good, provisions being made so that one may light electric bulbs over the pictures, and after viewing them, may switch the lights off again. A skylight furnishes enough light during the day. The museum is open from 10 to 6 o'clock on weekdays and from 2 until 5 o'clock Sundays.

SEC. BRYAN SAYS REPORTS AUGUR MEXICAN PEACE

Representatives of Carranza Confer With Carbajal at Capital and Prospect of Peaceful Transfer Is Called Strong

ZAPATA ONLY HITCH

WASHINGTON—Reports from Mexico today were reassuring in the extreme, Secretary of State Bryan said today, and encouraged him to believe a peaceful agreement would be reached between Carranza and Carbajal.

MEXICO CITY—The cabinet was in session two hours Sunday considering the local situation as affected by the revolution. Upon adjournment President Carbajal received Robles Dominguez representative of General Carranza, and Felipe Contreras, representing General Zapata.

Several members of a diplomatic corps also called on the President during the day. Senor Santibanez, the presidential secretary, did not give out the results of these conferences, but prominent members of the diplomatic corps said the situation was much better than heretofore.

It was stated it is practically assured that if the transfer of government occasions a battle the engagement will be fought in the city and that the probabilities of a peaceful surrender are strong.

"The army would evacuate Mexico City today," said a diplomat, "turning over the protective work to the force of 3600 gendarmes now stationed here, were it not for the presence of Zapatistas on the outskirts."

"The Federal army feels that their evacuation and unconditional surrender would turn over the city to Zapata and not to Carranza. That is now the only hitch, in the way of a peaceful transfer, and I believe that the problem will be solved within the next 60 hours."

WASHINGTON—The Constitutional headquarters here has announced that General Villa had started south with his division to participate in the entry of Constitutional forces into Mexico City. It was said that the combined armies of Generals Obregon, Villa, Gonzales, Natera, Aguilar and Zapata, over which General Carranza is about to assume command, will number more than 70,000 men.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS FAVOR GERMANY

NEW YORK—Resolutions expressing sympathy with Germany in the present European war and declaring "we want only the opportunity and the means of taking a military part in it and striking an effective blow for the complete liberation of Ireland," were adopted by the first regiment of Irish volunteers at their annual field day at Celtic park on Sunday.

The resolution stamps as treason the statement recently made by John Redmond, the Irish leader in the British Parliament, that England might withdraw its troops from Ireland and that the Irish volunteers would hold the country for England.

CONGRESS MAY EXTEND SESSION ON EMERGENCIES

Measures to Expand Commerce on the Seas and Revenues Prolong Duties After Regular Program Shall Be Finished

REGISTRY VOTE DUE

WASHINGTON—Special legislation arising from the situation of the United States as a neutral power acting to preserve and expand its commerce and shipping, causes leaders in Congress to consider that the session may be continued indefinitely. Other emergencies are expected. Some members believe the regular business of the session can be completed soon after Sept. 1.

The passing of the emergency currency amendment and the progress already made toward emergency shipping legislation, senators declared, have done much to forward commercial interests in the United States.

While there has been some discussion in Congress of the possible necessity of providing further revenue legislation in view of the checking effect of the war on imports, the leaders believe there is no immediate necessity for it. Should a measure eventually be required, it might take the form of a stamp tax on liquors, tobaccos and commercial paper.

The Senate plans to pass the bill to admit foreign-built ships to American registry when it resumes Tuesday. The bill was not passed Saturday night, as Senators Pomerene and Saulsbury demanded a quorum. During an extended period of consideration all amendments were voted down with the exception of one by Senator Jones, giving the President authority in his discretion to permit foreign built ships admitted to American registry to engage in the domestic trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports and vice versa. Mr. Jones pointed out that the trade of the Pacific was stopped almost entirely and that his section needed this aid.

Senator Newland's amendment to appropriate \$30,000,000 for the purchase of 30 ships to be used as auxiliary vessels in time of war and to be used commercially in this emergency; also Senator Saulsbury's amendment providing that the ships to be transferred to the American flag must be owned by Americans to the extent of at least 90 per cent were among those rejected.

As soon as the shipping bill is disposed of the Senate will take up the Clayton antitrust bill to supplement the Sherman law. In the meantime Senate and House conferees will try to agree on the federal trade commission bill, radically amended in the Senate.

The foreign relations committee is undertaking to comply with the urgent request of the President that the new peace treaties with 20 foreign nations be ratified. The committee has reported them, and Senator Stone, the chairman, gave notice Saturday that he would move an executive session Tuesday to discuss them. Later in the week the committee may have before it the Nicaragua canal treaty.

An effort to place all postmasters under civil service rules was defeated in the House during consideration of the Moon railway pay bill.

Before the House committee on agriculture at a special hearing today on the Lever bill, providing for the federal inspection and classification of cotton, C. J. Brand, chief of the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, said that government classification would aid in establishing cotton as a basis of credit at this time. "The bill was introduced in times of peace, but is now available as an emergency war measure," said Mr. Brand. "Anything that Congress may do to standardize cotton grades and values will be of benefit at this time."

E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, of South Carolina, and president of the Southern Cotton congress, said it was more imperative to uphold the value of the South's cotton crop than to conserve wheat, corn and other products.

SUFFRAGISTS TO OPEN ROOMS

Formal opening of the new rooms of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union at 1301 Washington street, formerly at 184 Boylston street, is scheduled tonight with a special meeting and speakers.

COUNCILMEN ARE TO HEAR LIGHTING CONTRACT PROTESTS

Following the regular meeting of the city council this afternoon a hearing of the protests of organized labor against the proposed city electric lighting contract with the Edison company will be held. The hearing is called for 5 o'clock and it is anticipated by members of the council that it will last for hours. This is the second hearing of the protests of various organizations led by the Steam and Electrical Workers Union.

While the last hearing several weeks ago was postponed because the labor men wanted a full membership of council present instead of six, that number is all that can be present today. Councilmen Kenny and Collins are abroad and Councilman Coulthurst is unable to attend. No vote on the contract is expected today.

It was stated at the last meeting by Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the Edison company, that unless action was taken at today's meeting that the company

Cecilie's Gold Is Taken To N. Y. In Special Train

BAR HARBOR, Me.—In four steel express cars well guarded the \$10,000,000 of gold coins in kegs and \$3,000,000 of silver in bars from the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was shipped in a special train to New York late Sunday, from whence it was shipped abroad 10 days ago.

The train preceded the regular New York express, reaching Portland at 9:30 and going via Worcester.

The gold and silver was transported across Frenchman's bay to the Maine Central railroad terminal at Mt. Desert ferry by the revenue cutter Androscoggin. The greater part of the day was occupied in transferring the 40 tons of treasure from the cutter to the wharf in the liner's boats. During this process detectives and messengers were augmented by an armed squad of marines.

When the shipment had been discharged the ship was moved to the upper harbor above Bar Harbor, where warships are anchored while visiting here. The anchorage of the torpedo boat destroyer Warrington, which is here to see that the United States neutrality regulations are enforced, also was changed to a point close to the Cecilie.

NEW YORK—The Bar Harbor express bringing the \$10,000,000 gold coin in kegs and \$3,000,000 of silver bars from the German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie arrived at the Grand Central terminal at 8:30 this morning.

RED CROSS MAKES ITS APPEAL TO MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Walsh has received an appeal from the American Red Cross Society for funds to assist the European Red Cross societies in the care of European soldiers. It is said that the European Red Cross societies rendered great assistance to Americans during the war with Spain.

As a token of remembrance the American Red Cross has decided to send a ship to each country involved in the present trouble fully equipped. This ship, sailing under the Red Cross flag, will be under the protection of the treaties of Geneva and The Hague and can enter any harbor.

The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all, to the Governors of states, as presidents of Red Cross boards, to the Red Cross chapters, to mayors of cities, to chambers of commerce, to boards or trade, and to all associations and individuals for contributions to carry on this work. Assistance will be given to all in the countries in the true idea of the Red Cross represented by its motto "Neutrality-Humanity."

The American Red Cross asks for a prompt and generous response. Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to state and local treasurers of the Red Cross. Treasurer of Massachusetts Red Cross is Gardiner M. Lane, 44 State street.

FUND STARTED BY THE GERMANS OF SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A movement which may spread over the whole nation, to raise a relief fund for the aid of German widows and orphans, when the war is over, has been started at the Highland hotel by the Germania Club of Springfield. The club immediately raised \$100 and appointed committees and sub-committees to conduct the fund campaign in the future.

It also issued a statement in which it invited the German organizations of the United States to join in the movement, so that the fund, to be presented after the war is over, or at the time when it is most needed, will be really effective. Otto Baab will be the treasurer of the fund.

OFFICIALS TAKE BOY SCOUTS

Two boy scouts at the Chardon street home today, after a walk of 250 miles from New York city, are to be taken to the State House, where the adult poor department will decide what is to be done with them. The boys are members of a party of 35 which left New York a week ago. The others are said to be still on the road.

BETTERMENT OF THE INDIAN IS AIM OF THE U. S.

Commissioner Cato Sells Tells Subordinates That They Must Help Government's Wards to Earn More Than \$700,000

ADVISES BEEF RAISING

WASHINGTON—Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, asks superintendents and supervisors of Indian schools and reservation superintendents to tell him what can be done to enable the Indians to improve the products of the industry so that they can realize more than the \$700,000 which was the total of their earnings last fiscal year. In his letters, the commissioner says:

I desire very much to do, and to have done in the field, everything possible to encourage the Indians to improve the products of native industries, so as to make the articles produced very largely of a useful and practical sort, and then to find the best market for disposing of the products to the best advantage for the Indians.

To obtain the maximum and best results every employee at the schools or on the reservations must, and is here directed to, take advantage of every opportunity to encourage Indians engaged in native industries to make better articles, and aid them to dispose of what they make to the best advantage. Superintendents and field matrons in particular are in excellent positions to accomplish much good along this line.

In order to enable me to determine just what further action is necessary on the part of the office in the improvement and marketing of the products of the Indians, please submit your recommendations on the course you think the government should pursue.

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country and I am determined that unceasing effort shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The Indians should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely their own and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America. Commencing immediately I wish word to go down the line from the Indian office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment that every Indian serve farmer shall give his time to actual farming and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES TO NEW YORK

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Refugees in Germany Reported Safe

(Continued from page one)

advice were they were being detained at the Grand Hotel in Nuremberg.

From Germany today came long lists of Americans whose homes are in New York, Baltimore, Boston and one or two other cities, saying they are safe and comfortable. Today's pile of telegrams printed on tissue paper was over two inches high.

It was explained that unless inquiry has been made through the state department concerning Mrs. Harrison Geers and daughter of Detroit, the department would have no information about them. Earlier despatches said persons who talked English were under espionage and another said many Americans were thought to be acting suspiciously because they displayed cameras and were taking pictures of the troops and scenes incident to the outbreak of war.

Assurances that Americans soon would be able to leave Germany were given several days ago, and the opening of communication with Ambassador Gerard was expected to clear up all doubts on the subject within a day.

One of the first messages which came from Ambassador Gerard was a formal notification from the German foreign office that most German ports have been mined and a request that American ships be warned against navigating in any ports which might be bases of hostilities for foreign forces.

The state department announced that an additional \$50,000 had been cable to Minister Stowall in Switzerland, and that the number of Americans in that country was estimated at 8000. From Carlsbad a despatch was received saying 300 Americans were there.

Activity at Department

Secretary Bryan, Counselor Lansing, Assistant Secretary Phillips and state department officials generally were at work throughout Sunday. Mr. Bryan conferred with President Wilson at the White House on the European situation, but no announcement was made.

It is believed that the situation in the far east was discussed. The appeal recently made by the Chinese government to the United States to help maintain her neutrality has not yet been acted upon.

State department officials denied a report that Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio had presented a note to the Japanese government dealing with possible developments involving Japanese activity in China. It was indicated, however, that Ambassador Guthrie was making informal inquiries to learn the intentions of the Japanese government with respect to the European war.

Wireless Tower Available

Decision of the state department is awaited on the offer to its officials of use of the Tuckerton, N. J., wireless tower, as a means of communicating with Germany. About a month ago the service was opened by the exchange of messages between President Wilson and Emperor William, but since that time it has not been working and the managers of the service have not seen fit to take a United States government license. Intervening time has been given largely to experiments. The managers assert they have been able to work continuously and reliably between America and Europe in all seasons, whereas the United States government's big towers at Arlington have been unable to communicate with the Eiffel Tower in Paris during the summer.

ENVOYS HERE CUT OFF FROM BERLIN

WASHINGTON—Censorship over cables from Germany is so stringent, Chancellor Edler of the German embassy said today, that the embassy here and at Newport has been entirely cut off from the Berlin foreign office. He said he talked today with Charge Von Haimhausen, who is at Newport, over the long distance telephone and was informed that no messages have been received there from the Kaiser's government.

CLAREMONT, N. H., GETS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate passed a bill Saturday providing a public building at Claremont, N. H., at a cost of \$100,000.

OLYMPIC SAILS FOR ENGLAND WITH COAL AND PROVISIONS

NEW YORK—Loaded with provisions and coal, the White Star liner Olympic left her pier here Sunday and sailed for Liverpool. She had been announced to go Saturday with passengers and cargo, but at the last moment her orders were canceled by the British admiralty and her passengers were transferred to the Adriatic of the same line, on which they sailed.

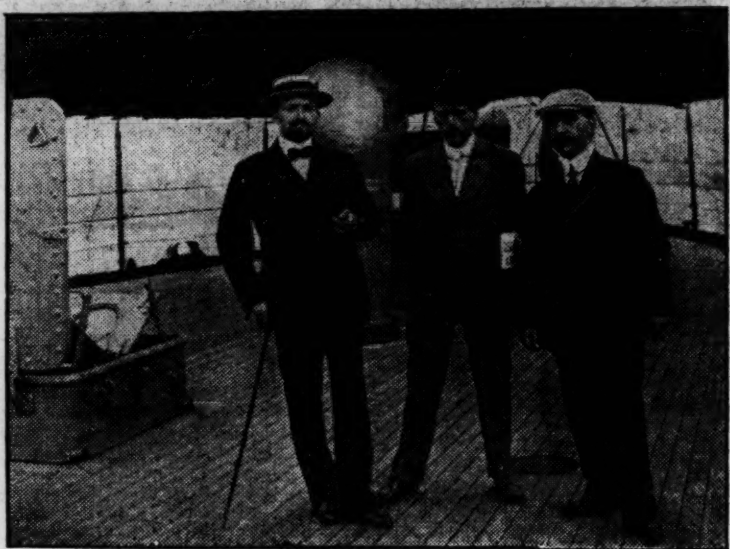
Clearance papers were issued to the Olympic on Friday and she was permitted to leave the harbor without question from the customs or naval authorities.

The American liner New York, which is considerably less speedy than the modern ocean liners, arrived Sunday, having sailed from Cherbourg and Southampton, Aug. 1, when only Austria and Serbia were at war. The rush of Americans home from Europe had already set in, however, and the liner had a list of 570 passengers.

The only other passenger-carrying steamer from Europe to reach port Sunday was the Italian liner Caserta, which left Genoa on July 23 and Naples July 26. She had 45 cabin and 178 steerage passengers.

The German oil tank steamer Meppen

U. S. DIPLOMATS CROSSING ATLANTIC



John W. Garrett (left), George Horton (middle), H. G. Seltzer (right)

Carrying United States diplomats and about \$50,000 in gold as a relief fund for Americans in Europe, the United States armored cruiser North Carolina is steaming across the Atlantic. When the vessel left the Charlestown navy yard Friday night it was under seal.

FEW IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE ARRIVE AT NEW YORK NOW

NEW YORK—With the exception of the aliens detained for deportation the buildings of the Ellis Island immigration station are untenanted for the first time. The four double-deck barges which have been used to carry immigrants from the steamship piers to the examination rooms are tied up for overhauling. According to officials of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company less than 1000 aliens are expected here this week. At present there are about 200 individuals detained for deportation.

The statistics at Ellis Island show that during the week of June 13 the number coming to New York dropped from 14,000 to 9000. This was caused largely by Italian laborers returning to their home countries and reporting that work here had slackened materially.

Several weeks ago there was a further drop to 7000 aliens a week, and with the arrival of the last of the steamships from foreign ports before the Kaiser mobilized his troops, the inspectors see the end of large immigration for the present.

Should conditions in Europe continue long, the specialists estimate that immigration from Europe will decrease some 50 per cent from the figures of the year ending July, 1913, which showed 1,107,802.

The largest number of aliens admitted during that period came from the Russian empire and Finland, which furnished 291,040 persons; 265,542 came from Italy, Sardinia and Sicily, and 244,725 from Austria and Hungary. Only 34,329 Germans came, and about 88,200 British subjects.

C. C. HOYT CABLES START FOR HOME

Cable advice was received in Boston today from Charles C. Hoyt of Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co. of Boston, stating that Mr. Hoyt, with Mrs. Hoyt and Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Farnsworth and their daughter of Brookline, expect to sail from Genoa for the United States.

It is probable that they will come on the vessel which United States Consul General Jones at Genoa announces will leave for America's shores next week.

Reports of the safety of local residents touring the continent of Europe continue to come. Eight students of Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, with their chaperon Miss L. R. Potter are said to be safe in Italy.

Mrs. Arthur K. Peck and party of six other Boston women are reported safe in London, according to a cable despatch from Mrs. Peck.

Boston friends are awaiting word about Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College.

COAL PRICE GOES UP

Coal prices were advanced 25 cents a ton today, according to Benjamin F. Wild of the Wellington Wild Coal Company and officials of the Bay State Fuel Company. This is the second advance for the season and is made to offset the monthly 10 cent increase made at the mines. All prices are the same as last year with the exception of egg coal, which is 25 cents a ton higher. Present quotations are as follows: Nut, \$8; egg and stove, \$7.75; furnace, \$7; pea, \$6.

NEW YORK—Loaded with provisions and coal, the White Star liner Olympic left her pier here Sunday and sailed for Liverpool.

She had been announced to go Saturday with passengers and cargo, but at the last moment her orders were canceled by the British admiralty and her passengers were transferred to the Adriatic of the same line, on which they sailed.

The French steamer Venezia of the Fabre line, whose destination ordinarily is Marseilles, cleared for Montreal and went out in ballast.

The White Star liner Cedric is proceeding toward New York from Halifax today, on an uneventful voyage, according to a wireless message of Captain Carter to the line officials. The position of the Cedric was not given, nor was anything said of any German cruisers having been sighted.

Among the returning travellers on the New York were Albert H. Wiggins, president of the Chase National bank; Edward Grant, Jerome E. Burr, Miss Shirley Grant, Mrs. Thomas Graham, Mr. and Mrs. John D. James, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Pennington, H. H. Topkayan, and A. B. White.

When the New York left Cherbourg she had on board 15 men and 12 women who had no tickets.

A special train carrying 147 first and second-class passengers from the steamship Mauretania arrived at the Grand Central terminal this morning.

TRAVEL SOUTH AND WEST SAID TO BE AS USUAL

Agents for Steamship and Railroad Companies Declare That European Situation Has Little Effect on Home Business

OCEAN TRIPS GIVEN UP

Agents for steamship and railroad passenger traffic directed South and West declare today that the European situation has had little effect upon their lines. Several reasons they advance for this circumstance: most of the transatlantic tourists are abroad by this time, those who planned to go but refrained at the last minute have made no further arrangements awaiting cessation of hostilities, and others have abandoned their projected vacation trips and decided to remain at home.

Where it was expected that a marked increase would be shown in the number of persons intending to visit banana plantation sections, C. F. Schroeder of the United Fruit Company declares there is no difference in the scheduled list. He said, however, that there will be the usual increase about the first of October, when many New England people go South.

Likewise no boom has been noticed in the number of persons purchasing tickets for trips across this continent, according to representatives of the Raymond & Whitcomb tourist agency. They are of the opinion that the season is too far gone for any change to be apparent. California trips, they say, will soon start up, but there is little remarkable in that, they hold.

E. L. Wilson, assistant passenger agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, could not give out figures for the period that would be affected by the overseas difficulty but he believed there would be little difference on the traffic. In the western business he said there was nothing to indicate anything unusual.

Officials of the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany, gave similar reports.

OKLAHOMA WOMAN IS COMMISSIONER

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Fred Sutton of Oklahoma City is the first woman to be appointed state commissioner by any of the states for the exposition, and she had the distinction of raising the Oklahoma flag when the ground was broken for the state building.

FLORAL GARDEN AND SWAN BOATS ATTRACT CROWDS

(Continued from page one)

of a small bay in the midst of a Japanese garden and make the picture perfect from an point of view.

Wire fencing sunk around the banks of the river protect the water lilies from the ducks which inhabit that section. The first plants placed were stripped of their leaves, but owing to the fence the second crop is now in blossom, although some of the boxes again must be moved to deeper water because of the fall of the river.

Varied Display of Lilies

Nowhere in the display is there more beauty, variety and color found than among the water lilies. Two of the special water lily displays are being made by William Tricker of Arlington, N. J., and Henry A. Dreer of Philadelphia. Many of the plants are from 15 to 25 feet across, and they are expected to yield blossoms from eight to 14 inches in diameter.

Lilies which bloom at night as well as during the day are included in the collection. One kind, a bright red in color has both day and night blooming varieties, the night blooming lily opening about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and remaining open until 10 o'clock the next morning. If it is cloudy, it will show its center the entire day.

Of the blue lilies the variety known as the Pulcherrima is probably the most interesting. The blossoms are very large, an average flower measuring about 12 inches across. Five and six blooms at one time are often seen on one plant. When these lilies are grown in a greenhouse they will flower every one of the 365 days of the year. All shades of pink, purple, yellow and white blossoms will appear.

Lilies Grow on Stilts

To gain the best results the lilies must be planted in shallow water, two inches to two feet being the usual depth. As the water in the Fenway is in this section about six feet deep it has been necessary to raise the boxes containing the plants on stilts to within 12 inches below the surface. Along the edge of the water Egyptian paper plant, of the same variety as that from which the ancient peoples procured papyrus for their manuscript writing has been placed. Mr. Tricker is showing grasses in addition to his lilies.

One of the most noticeable individual displays is a large clock, which measures 45 feet in diameter. The clock is divided into sections by radii of acanthus and other foliage plants. The numerals are made of the same plants and the space between is smooth grassed lawn. At the meeting place of the radii a statue of Mercury seven feet high represents the flight of the hours.

Another Floral Exhibit

Four beds of dahlias, two of boxwood, two containing a miscellaneous collection of blossoming plants and an arrangement of evergreen trees makes up another exhibit. Several florists have set out large beds of gladioli, which will probably form one of the most brilliant features of the entire garden. Gladioli of nearly every known color, especially reds, pinks and purples, will make a blotch of color which can be seen from any portion of the grounds. At least four distinct exhibitions of gladioli are planned. One of these will show imported varieties.

Seven or eight varieties of cannas arranged in six beds will be shown by a Brookline exhibitor. Many kinds of herbaceous plants are sent by a florist in Maine. Geraniums of brilliant colors have come from New York. A bed that is expected to attract considerable attention among the visiting florists will consist of dwarf varieties of snapdragons shown by a florist of Melrose. Verbenas and petunias have been combined with the geraniums in a number of flower beds and in others they are shown by themselves. Beds of heliotrope, with plants two or three feet high, which are loaded with blossoms, send their fragrance abroad and announce their presence to the visitor when he is still many feet away.

NOMINATION PAPERS FILED BY CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE

Nomination papers have been filed with the secretary of the commonwealth as follows:

Republican—Rep. Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield, for nomination in the twenty-first Middlesex representative district; Rep. Herbert A. Wildon of Boston, twenty-fifth Suffolk representative; Frank Lewis of Malden, twenty-third Middlesex representative; Ezra C. Smith of Worcester, fourteenth Worcester representative; Fred P. Greenwood of Everett, twenty-fourth Middlesex representative; Charles A. Kimball of Littleton, seventh Middlesex senatorial; Patrick H. Boyle of Manchester, third Essex senatorial.

Democratic—Stephen H. Harrington of Cambridge, second Middlesex representative; Andrew J. Lacey of Boston, twenty-second Suffolk representative; William J. Foley of Boston, thirteenth Suffolk representative; John T. Connolly of Boston, fifteenth Suffolk representative; Michael J. Mulken of Boston, thirteenth Suffolk representative; James J. Brennan of Boston, third Suffolk representative; Jeremiah C. Murphy of

ADVERSE REPORT GIVEN TO TAKING LAND ON FENWAY

Finance Commission Says Improvement at Site Next Forsyth Building Would Cost City \$250,000

PROJECT REVIEWED

Urging Mayor Curley and the city council not to take by eminent domain the land adjoining the Forsyth dental institute in the Fenway belonging to former Governor Foss, the finance commission submitted its report today to these authorities, declaring that the cost of the improvement would be at least \$250,000 instead of the estimate of \$125,000 made by the mayor.

Text of Report

The commission reported as follows: "There are serious objections to the passage of the proposed appropriation of the city council of \$125,000 for the taking by eminent domain of the land of former Governor Foss which partly adjoins the Forsyth dental infirmary at Hemenway street and the Fenway.

"The project for acquiring the land adjoining the Forsyth dental infirmary was first agitated in the last year of the last administration when the mayor recommended to the council the acquisition of this site, in order to provide a prospective site for the building. The land was laid aside by the city council after it had learned from the officials of the park and recreation department that the improvement would cost \$250,000, of which \$235,000 would be paid for the taking of the land and \$15,000 for grading.

Space Left to Fill

"The building of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary has at the present time a 50-foot space on each side and abuts on open streets on the front and rear, the facade fronting on Fenway and rear of the building on Hemenway street.

"The real purpose of the order for the taking is to add to the appearance of the building. In order to do this it will be necessary not only to take the Foss land assessed at \$140,000 but also three brick apartment houses on Hemenway street assessed at \$48,000 which abut into the Foss land and conceal one half of the flank of the building.

"The mayor has stated that the improvement will cost \$125,000. The finance commission is of the opinion that the mayor is mistaken in the amount that he has estimated and that the amount required will be \$250,000 if not more, as formerly estimated by the park and recreation department."

Private Aid Asserted

Continuing the report says that the passage of the appropriation would mean the establishment of a policy of embellishing private buildings by the city and the taking over and care of private parks. The report then says: "The finance commission is of the opinion that the city should not expend money to improve the esthetic condition of private institutions even though these institutions are used for philanthropic purposes.

"It is also of the opinion that business conditions are of such a nature at the present time that it would be had financial policy on the part of the city to expend \$250,000 for the proposed taking of land in question."

FRUITER CARRILLO BRINGS VOYAGERS OF GERMAN LINER

Thirty-six cabin passengers from the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, which sailed from Galveston for Bremen, via Havana, and was held at the Cuban capital, were brought to Boston today aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer Carrillo, Capt. H. P. Smith. Among them were J. W. Jockusch, president of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, and six relatives.

MRS. PROCTOR AIDS RED CROSS FUND

WASHINGTON—The Red Cross today received contributions of \$4000 for European war relief fund from Mrs. Redfield Proctor of Vermont and her daughter, Miss Emily Dutton Proctor.

At Red Cross headquarters wives of several army officers prominent in Washington spent the day sewing the Red Cross insignia on uniforms which are to be used by Red Cross nurses sent from the United States for service on European battlefields.

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MISSES RICHARDS REPORTED SAFE TO NATICK INQUIRER

WASHINGTON—Representative Mitchell received word from the state department today that the Misses Anna and Maude Richards, sisters-in-law of Arthur Tyrell of Natick, are safe in Paris with ample funds.

Senator Weeks received inquiries regarding the following:

Judge and Mrs. Marcus Morton, Corlina, Austrian Tyrol; Marcus Morton Jr., in Germany; Helen Morton in France; Katherine Lord and Marion Park, in Munich; Charles D. W. Marcy and party of nine, last in Berlin; William E. Murdock, wife and daughter, last in St. Petersburg; Mrs. D. W. Kleinhans and Laura Maxwell, last in Luchon or Pau, Pyrenees, probably now in Spain.

John C. Brodhead and Jessie L. Burns, last in Vienna; Bertha F. Hayes, sup-

posed in France; Kate M. Buss, in Paris; Mrs. G. Alice Watson, daughter and Mary Harris, last in Austria, touring with chauffeur Frederick William von Honen-burg, native of Germany, but United States citizen, last at Corlona, D'Amezza, Austria; E. Mahel Andrews, Nuremberg, Germany, July 27; Mrs. Arthur K. Peck, supposed in Brussels, Aug. 3.

Mr. Wasse, July 26 at Berne, Switzerland, to go to Hamburg or Bavaria, German native but United States citizen, on business trip; Alice J. Tufts and Florence Tyler, Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol, July 22; Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, and Enna Thorp, last in Nancy, France, supposed now at Paris, July 26; Grace Wadsworth of Miss Fitzgerald's party, supposed at Nuremberg, July 27, Munich July 29, Innsbruck July 31; Elmer A. Lord and wife, last St. Petersburg.

GOVERNOR WALSH MAKES NEW LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

Governor Walsh was working again today on a new list of appointments to be sent to the executive council when it meets on Thursday of this week. Most of the appointments to be made, however, it is expected now, will be minor ones.

Among the appointments to be made, it is expected, will be three members of the commission created under an act of this year to investigate and report with respect to transportation facilities in the western part of the state.

The Governor has in thought the members he will name for the advisory health council under the "reorganization" act of this year affecting the state board of health but he will hold these back until he can name the health commissioner.

A fire hazard commissioner for the metropolitan district is another appointment that is likely to be made almost at any time.

This afternoon the Governor meets a conference of the new members of the state board of insanity and the trustees of the institutions under its jurisdiction.

CONFEDERATE FLAG RETURNED

RICHMOND, Va.—The last belligerent flag in the cause of the Confederate states of America has been returned to the commonwealth of Virginia through a student at Oxford University, England. The flag came from the cruiser Shenandoah, which dismantled in England.

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How Delicious!

These hot Entree Wheat Muffins for breakfast, made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR. Send for Free Cook Book, including prize recipe for making Raisin Bread. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 State St., Boston.

AUSTRIAN OFFICES SUSPEND MONEY ORDER SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Word has been received at the postoffice department from Austria that the international money order service has been indefinitely suspended there.

The postoffice department announces the following mail sailings for Aug. 11:

Mail for Norway, Sweden and Denmark will be despatched on the Bergenafjord of the Scandinavian-American line.

Mails for Holland, Germany and northern Europe will go on the Rotterdam via England.

Mails for Austria-Hungary and Italy will be carried on the Ancona, via Italy. This covers the greater part of the European mail service.

AMUSEMENTS

Magnificent Outdoor Presentation
PAGEANT OF CAPE COD
With Historical Episodes on Both Land and Water Enacted by 1000 People of the Cape in Costumes of the Period.
On the Banks of the Canal at Bourne
Aug. 15, 17, 18 and 19 at 3 P. M.
Reserved Seats \$1.00 and \$2.00
Arrangements made for the sale of New of Seats at the Shubert Theatre Box Office for all four performances.

NANTASKET

The Beach with Countless Attractions
SHORE DINNERS
STEAMERS FROM ROWE'S WHARF

PLYMOUTH

THE IDEAL ALL DAY TRIP
The Lina Lewis Nautical Orchestra
Steamer BETTY ALDEN Leaves Rowe's Wharf
10 A. M. Daily
FARE \$1.00 ROUND TRIP

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ESTIMATES ON HOME MAKING THAT ARE FOUND INCOMPLETE

Those who estimate the amount of money needed to make comfortable living for a girl or woman usually ignore the small items, the many a nickel that may make a round \$100 before the year is up. They assume that when a room is rented and a meal ticket is bought the girl is provided for. They usually allow so much for street suits, summer and winter, so much for shoes, hats, carfare, etc., but the thousand and one infinitesimal expenditures which are necessary to a woman's toilet are rarely remembered. Soap and tooth powder and pins and needles and thread and silk and braids and matches and items of that sort, in the average home are never thought of until one estimates expenses by dimes and nickels, yes and pennies. A pair of good shoes may be decent for six months or even longer, but what about shoe buttons or laces and the 25 cents for straightening the heels? The cheap suit may wear more than a year, but only if the girl sends it now and then to the tailor for sponging and pressing and keeps braids and linings and buttons neat.

Case of Two Women Cited

Two women who resolved to see how far they would reduce expenses and yet be comfortable, were living in an apartment where they paid \$650 a year. This was more than was imperatively necessary, and yet no approximate sense of having a home can be felt in less space for two people. There were parlor and dining room and kitchen and bath and two bedrooms and a negligible bedroom for a non-existent maid. Two women can hardly be said to be making a home with less space than this, though they may indeed be comfortable in two or three rooms.

Including about \$8.50 a week apiece for rent, they found that they could pay all the definite expenses each week and provide the so-called European breakfast of bread and a cup of cocoa, and a sufficient dinner for \$21 a week for both. This included a small amount of service and the laundry. It did not cover ice, a necessity in summer, and it made no provision for supplying worn out linen or rug-cleaning and window-washing or mending the cane-seated chair that broke through. It covered the actual necessities regularly paid for every day and two meals. If these women had been earning \$12 a week, which is now named by some as the minimum wage on which one woman can live decently, there would have been left a margin of only \$2 a week apiece for dress and all other expenses, luncheon, carfare, church money, and gifts or "charity"—an item found in most women's expense accounts, even when most closely kept.

Reducing the Living Space

These women could have taken a small flat, two rooms and kitchenette, which would have cost \$35 a month, about \$4 a week apiece. This would have given both \$2.50 a week more for expenses outside of rent. But the moment they reduced their living space to two rooms as against the normal number of five, there must be increased expense for laundry, as all the washing would have to be sent out. Many other small tasks, like pressing one's own street suit and making over a summer gown, would have to be put out and paid for, since in the tiny two-room apartments there is no room for ironing boards and sewing machines.

For \$45 a month they could have an apartment with three rooms, adding a living room to the sleeping places, but even this would not solve the problem of the ironing board and sewing machine. The cooking that is done in a kitchenette, moreover, may become in time a great unpleasantness to the nostrils, and one decides against attempting any more of it. This means dining out at least every other day, if one would be well fed. The kitchenette apartment is really for those who would breakfast and some-

times lunch at home and have the heavy meal of the day at a restaurant.

Home may not be merely four square walls, but there is little sense of home comfort in any walls pervaded by the smell of cooking.

These estimates show that when the working woman has supported herself on \$12 a week she has not much to make herself presentable in point of dress and nothing whatever to provide for simple pleasures. Yet small opportunities for escape from the routine are the more needed by those whose daily round of work seems limiting and monotonous and whose house conditions are the least deserving of the beautiful word home.

WORTH KNOWING

Linen is a fabric which can be easily dyed at home.

Try thickening the custard for lemon pie with grated potato instead of cornstarch.

Fasten a rubber tube a yard long to your bathroom faucet if you would have a noiseless bath.

Corks may be made airtight and watertight by keeping them immersed in oil for five minutes.

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

If a room is filled with smoke, open windows and wave a towel wet in vinegar and hot water around in it.

Potatoes, other vegetables and pork chops are among the edibles that may be cooked in the casserole to advantage.

Use ammonia water always instead of soap if you are cleaning white paint. It has the advantage of not dulling the surface.—St. John Telegraph.

GOOD WILD FRUIT PRESERVES

Riches may be gathered at the roadside

With the prices of highly cultivated fruits soaring, it is of prime importance wherever possible to secure their delightful flavor from less expensive fruits, says the Country Gentleman. A few years ago somebody discovered that the insipid sweet apple when combined with the strongly flavored quince made an excellent preserve. Some one else found that a little expensive pineapple added to a considerable quantity of cheap rhubarb gave the characteristic pineapple flavor to the whole.

Many other pleasing and economical combinations of cultivated fruits have been made, but combinations to improve the flavor of wild fruits are still generally unknown.

In many sections wild mulberries are very abundant. Mulberries may be combined with gooseberries to make an excellent marmalade. Select and prepare the mulberries as for canning. Place them in a granite-ware preserving kettle with a third as many gooseberries. With a wooden potato masher or a granite-ware spoon slightly crush the mixture. Measure the pulp and juice and add half as much sugar. Bring the mixture to a boil over a slow fire and allow it to simmer slowly until it is thick when cool. Seal the marmalade in glass jars or pour it into jelly glasses and cover it with melted paraffin.

Wild grapes may be utilized in making an excellent ketchup. Mash thoroughly two quarts of well-ripened grapes, cover them with vinegar, and heat them thoroughly. Strain them and add a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of cloves, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and, if desired, a little allspice. Cook the mixture slowly until it becomes thick and heavy

BAG LIKE PARASOL

To have one's parasol and fabric handbag correspond, either in the identical material or in design or coloring, is one of the fads of the day, and it is so excellent in effect that the surprise is that it was not started before, says the New York Press. A clever girl could carry out the idea herself by embroidering in easy tracery-like stitches a Japanese design in gold and green on a white parasol and handbag.

NEW NECK RUCHE

The new neck ruche is between three and six inches high and often hides the chin. It is put into a straight neckband, and closes with a hook and eye hidden by an artificial flower, says the Richmond Virginian. It is made of closely plaited net, lace or organdie.

LOOSE COAT FOR MID-SEASON

Flaring style so fashionable this summer

There is something exceedingly graceful and attractive about the simple flaring coats that are so fashionable this summer. This one is made from soft silk, showing a flower design. It is summerlike in effect and is trimmed with ribbon frills.

In combination is worn a gown of white taffeta.

Any woman who is on the lookout for a becoming wrap to finish out the season or for between seasons wear will find this one most satisfactory.

It can be made from silk or from broadcloth or from such cotton fabrics as duvetyne, golfine and the like. Black and white combinations or white with trimming of black are fashionable for mature folk, and the coat made of white taffeta with frills of black lace over white ribbon would be beautiful.

For young girls, blue or pink broadcloth would be pretty with frills of ribbon or one of the crepes embroidered with flowers in cubist style, the bright color reappearing in the frills. The

and then pour it into jars and seal carefully.

The ketchup must be stirred constantly while it is cooking to prevent scorching. The amount of vinegar may be varied according to its strength; but since the danger of scorching is greater if a little is used, it is better to dilute strong vinegar with a little water to secure more liquid.

Excellent butter may be made from crabapples by adding a little pineapple juice. Select well-ripened crabapples, cut them up without coring or peeling them and place them in a granite-ware kettle with enough water to cover them. Boil them slowly until they fall to pieces; then press them through a granite-ware colander. Add the pulp to the water in which the crabapples were cooked; and for each quart of pulp add half a pint of pineapple juice. Also add enough sugar to sweeten the butter, and allow the mixture to simmer until it is thick. Then boil it, stirring it constantly, until it is perfectly smooth; if it becomes too thick in the meantime, add a little more pineapple juice. Seal the butter in glass jars while it is boiling hot.

Crabapples may also be made into good ketchup. Wash carefully four quarts of crabapples, cook them in a granite-ware kettle with a little water until they are soft, press them through a coarse granite-ware colander and add to the pulp three pints of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of cloves, a tablespoonful of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Cook the ketchup until it is thick and smooth, stirring it constantly to prevent scorching. Seal the finished product in glass jars.

Elderberries make excellent jelly. They may be used alone or with an equal amount of gooseberries, currants, green grapes or even lemon juice.

Barberries may be made into a delicious jelly. Gather the fruit as soon as it has become a dark, rich color. Remove the stems, wash the berries, and for each four quarts add a cupful of water. Cook the berries until the juice may easily be pressed out; then mash them and drain off and measure the juice. Boil the juice rapidly for 20 minutes; then add a pint of heated sugar, for each pint of the measured juice. Continue the boiling five minutes longer, pour the jelly into jelly glasses and when it has cooled cover it with melted paraffin.

WAIST NOVELTY

So many years have elapsed since waists were worn outside of the skirts that the revival of this style, not only for the dress bodice but for the separate waists, is much of a novelty. The bottom of the waist is finished in a variety of ways including the various kinds of girdles and belts, waistcoat and surprise effects.

NO MORE KINKS

You need never have any trouble with your thread if you thread your needle before breaking the cotton off the reel. It is the pulling against the twist of the strand that causes the kinking and knotting.—Kansas City Star.

CHARCOAL AND CLOVE PERFUME

An excellent household deodorizer is a little pan of cloves which have been sprinkled with a few drops of spirits of lavender, says the Washington Herald.

Put a few bits of charcoal into the bottom of the pan. If the charcoal is not convenient some bits of orange peel will do, as they soon turn into charcoal. Sprinkle the cloves liberally on these, and when wanted to perfume the house place on the stove until they begin to smoke.

The fumes will soon penetrate the house, and the odor is much like that of the carnation. It will effectively cover the cooking odors, as of fish, cabbage, turnips and the like.

TRIED RECIPES

POTATO MANNA

One sup boiled mashed potatoes (Irish), one half cup cornmeal, two tablespoonfuls flour, one half teaspoonful baking powder, one third cup sweet milk, two eggs. Mix in order given and beat until a creamy batter results. Place frying pan on medium fire, with two teaspoonfuls of lard, butter or dripping. Allow grease to melt. Pour in enough batter to thinly cover the bottom of pan. Turn down fire. As soon as batter is well covered with bubbles edge up with knife and allow grease to reach center, to prevent scorching. Turn carefully. Serve hot folded with butter, syrup or jelly for a breakfast dish. For lunch or dinner it is delicious with a filling of stewed ground meat.

HALF-MOONS

Soak any kind of dried fruit desired in boiling water 30 minutes. Pour this off and add more boiling water sufficient to cover the fruit well and cook slowly until able to pierce with a straw, then drain. Prepare a syrup of sugar and the water drained from the fruit after boiling. Add one tablespoonful of corn syrup to each cup of fruit syrup. Then add fruit and cook until it preserves. Run through a sieve or ricer and it will be of the consistency of marmalade. Have ready your pastry (made as for ordinary pies), roll thin and cut about the size of a saucer. Put one tablespoonful of fruit to each pie; then fold over your pastry to form half moons, press edges down with a fork and fry in hot fat or bake in quick oven. Sprinkle with powdered sugar or serve hot with maple syrup. Dried apricots are most delicious prepared in this manner.

TRANSPARENT CUSTARD

The yolks of five eggs, one and one half cups sugar, two tablespoonfuls corn starch, three quarters cup butter, one and one quarter cups hot water; pour hot water on the butter, let stand until melted. Beat eggs light, add the sugar, cornstarch, butter and water and one teaspoonful nutmeg. Mix well, and bake in one crust. Make a meringue by beating the whites of the eggs till stiff, add three quarters cup sugar, one teaspoonful lemon extract. When pies are done, spread on a layer of strawberry preserves or good fruit jelly, then the meringue; return to oven until slightly brown. This quantity is enough for two custards.

LILY CAKE

One third cup butter, one cup sugar, one half cup milk, one and three quarters cups flour, two and one half teaspoonfuls baking powder, whites three eggs, one third teaspoonful lemon extract, two thirds teaspoonful vanilla. Cream butter and sugar together until it is in a puff. Add other ingredients in order given. Beat until thoroughly mixed.—Holland's Magazine.

HINTS FOR WORK IN LAUNDRY

Information of value on ironing

The best flatiron stand is a brick. It is a non-conductor of heat, and far preferable on that account to the most elaborate open stand.

Irons that are heated on the top of the range or fire should be stood upon a piece of polished tin. They heat more quickly, and are kept quite clean. The lid of a biscuit tin does admirably for this.

If you blacklead and polish thoroughly the base and handle of your iron, it will keep hot much longer, for the polish keeps the heat from radiating off.

The best iron cleaner is a piece of wire gauze. It is better than sandpaper, for the dirt falls through the holes, and it is not rubbed into the iron again, says the Washington Herald.

The ironing board should be covered with a cloth on which there are no seams or patches, as these would mark fine linen, etc. The best board covering is flannel, tacked down, and then a removable cotton cover.

If your elbow when ironing is bent away from your body at an upward and outward angle, that shows that the table is too high. Have a little platform made, and notice the difference.

Try standing on a cushion. One of horsehair is best.

A crease in a collar or cuff should be dampened, smoothed out, and at once ironed again.

Irons will not stick if, when you make your starch, you mix with it one lump

of sugar and a piece of butter as big as the lump halved.

Never iron stockings. They should be mangled only.

Rusty irons should be heated, rubbed on a piece of beeswax tied in linen, and then with a coarse flannel cloth sprinkled with household salt. This will give a polish like glass.

In pressing articles, instead of using a cloth to cover them, try a sheet of newspaper. It glosses silk, and a scorch does not matter.

Press seams over a broomstick. Have a short and long piece, to save awkwardness in handling.

In making boiled starch, leave a piece of soap in. The iron slips along more easily, and a glossy effect is obtained. Velvet must be ironed on the wrong side, and not on a table, or the pile will be destroyed.

Iron holders should be round in shape, not square.

In ironing collars and starched linen, when the iron is hot rub it over with a piece of soap, and then on the knife-board. This polishes and stiffens the linen.

Silk dries quickly, and should be ironed while extra damp. Lace must be ironed while wet, and through muslin.

Horseshad sauce is very good served with roast beef. It is made with grated horseshad mixed with a little rich cream, mustard and salt and vinegar.

and so I take the place of the wind.

IMPORTANCE OF HARMONY IN FURNISHING THE HOME

Most women probably have an ideal of a home and what the furnishings should be, and yet when they get to the furnishing they do not know how to go at it and the result often does not meet their expectation and is a disappointment. Hundreds of women all over the country are thinking and planning how to furnish a house this fall, one that will be a real homey-looking home. It may be the woman of wealth, who is not alone in making the plans, but is consulting with the one with whom she has formed a partnership in all things concerning a home, or it may be the business woman who desires a change from boarding and is to furnish a kitchenette apartment, the college girl who will go away for a four years' course and wants her own little suite, or the housewife who has used her furnishings so long that many new things are needed and some rooms will be completely refurnished. Whatever kind of a home it is, from the expensive mansion of many rooms to the one-room apartment, many of the same ideas will apply.

and their arrangement are an important part of furnishings and require much thought to produce the most artistic result. If it is refurnishing that is to be done, the adding of something new to freshen up the whole effect, it is not so easy to do the work so methodically, for the greatest consideration in such a case is that the new purchases be selected to harmonize with the old furnishings that are to be utilized.

The greatest difficulty with many women in furnishing their homes is the tendency to go to an up-to-date shop and purchase different articles which take their fancy and which may have no relation to each other, and many things which some would scorn because of their simplicity would produce the most artistic effect.

YOKE SKIRTS IN FALL FASHIONS

While some long tunic skirts with long coats are still being shown, manufacturers have found it more advisable to make a straight line skirt with the long coat, says the Dry Goods Economist.

Among the favorite modes are machine or side-plaited skirts. These look particularly well under long coats. Other types of skirts are being shown, however, including accordion plaits and cluster plaits. Others have plaited panels back and front, and some have only a few plaits inset at the side gores.

Many yoke skirts are being made for fall and are looked upon with favor. In some instances the skirts have belts. These are placed over the hips and are buttoned down the front, giving the yoke effect.

When the short coat is employed, however, the long tunic skirt often is used in conjunction with it.

INK ON CARPETS

If ink is spilled on the carpet, even though it should be a Wilton, quickly bring your table salt, says Holland's Magazine. Put on the salt freely and let it absorb the ink. Remove and put on more salt. Keep on and the salt will take up nearly every bit of the ink and leave the rug or carpet with color almost unimpaired. In time the stain will every bit come out.

GINGER PUDDING

The ginger pudding is delicious chilled: To one quart sweet milk add three tablespoonfuls washed rice, a dash of salt and half a cupful of sugar. Set in a slow oven, and when the rice begins to soften stir in one fourth cupful chopped preserved ginger, and two tablespoonfuls of its syrup. Bake three hours in a slow oven, stirring often.—Hartford Courant.

BOIL THE MOLDS

Wooden button molds are very apt to discolor the material with which they are covered, if they are left on a tub dress when it is laundered, says the Louisville Herald. If the precaution is taken of boiling the molds before covering they may be washed with impunity.

EASILY PREPARED

Broiled mushrooms on toast are substantial and have the special merit of being easily prepared, says the New York Press. Broil on a fine wire broiler mushrooms that have been peeled, then allow to stand for 10 minutes in salted water, then scald in boiling water and dry, or saute them in butter. Serve on freshly made toast.

LEAVES ON PORCH

On our porch which is shaded by small pepper trees, the blossoms are continually dropping. I found how to stop it, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. When I go to sweep the porch I just shake the limbs that overhang the porch and then sweep, and so I take the place of the wind.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About a Bird Bath

Describing how she made a bird bath for her lawn a lady says in Our Dumb Animals: I took a wooden chopping bowl, placed in the bottom of it a chunk of sod, from the roots of which I had washed most of the dirt, filled it with water, and set it on a post which had been driven down in the middle of my back lawn. My flower and vegetable garden were only a few paces away, and both lawn and garden were surrounded with trees.

There was scarcely a day during the summer when birds did not come to drink and bathe. The post was made sufficiently high to protect the birds while bathing, from the cats; and they liked the sod in the water, as it made a good safe bed for them to bathe upon, and the long spears of grass sticking above the water gave them confidence. The reflection from the surface of the water, like that from a mirror, could be seen for a long distance, and this bird bath became the center of bird life for the whole neighborhood. Robins came hopping upon the lawn to it; kingbirds descended from the clothesline; the flicker shot down from his nest in a tree trunk; orioles came from a neighboring orchard; grosbeaks crossed the road from their nest in an adjoining yard; catbirds ventured from a clump of shrubbery a block away; blue jays

darted in, now from one direction and now from another, without revealing the locality of their home; bluebirds dropped down occasionally as though out of a clear sky; and all the while the wren, whose nest was in a box in a corner of the yard, seemed to consider this his private bath.

Today's Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle.—Cott.

YOU DON'T WANT MUCH FOR IT



What animal?

WAIST NOVELTY

So many years have elapsed since waists were worn outside of the skirts that the revival of this style, not only for the dress bodice but for the separate waists, is much of a novelty. The bottom of the waist is finished in a variety of ways including the various kinds of girdles and belts, waistcoat and surprise effects.

NO MORE KINKS

You need never have any trouble with your thread if you thread your needle before breaking the cotton off the reel. It is the pulling against the twist of the strand that causes the kinking and knotting.—Kansas City Star.

Our Special Section Devoted to Grape Juices Is a Splendid Success

Recognizing the increasing demand for grape juice products of fine quality, we have opened a special section which has met with instantaneous popularity.

Here we have assembled the most delicious beverages of this character, Europe as well as America contributing to the choice offerings.

We especially invite you to try some of the catwaba grape juices—delicious and of superior quality. For formal dinners, the charged grape juices are recommended. They are absolutely non-alcoholic.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO.
The Big Store
CHICAGO

United States Investing Many Millions in Good Roads

Outlay for Development of Highways in the Nation Increases More Than Two and One Half Times in Nine Years

NEARLY UP TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON—The annual expenditure for good roads in the United States has increased more than two and a half times in nine years, according to official figures furnished by the office of public roads of the department of agriculture. In 1904 the total outlay was a little less than \$80,000,000, while for 1913 it was about \$206,000,000.

The states (many with increasing automobile tax incomes) for 1914 have appropriated nearly \$43,000,000, or an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over the appropriation for 1913, and an increase of nearly \$13,000,000 over the 1912 state appropriations. Hence, the office of public roads considers there is an increased interest in the state development of highways, and a time coming when the American system of roadways will be one of the best in the world.

The mileage of roads built with the aid of state funds to the close of 1913 aggregated nearly 21,000 miles, or only about 2000 miles less than the national road system of France. The statement is made that there are now only nine states that set aside no state funds for road building, and only seven states which now have no state highway law.

Local Expense Smaller

The local cash road and bridge expenditures on the part of counties, districts and townships has not yet been compiled for 1913. The figures for 1912 are given, however, and it is estimated that these are 10 per cent lower than those for 1913. In 1912 there was a total expenditure of state funds for roads of approximately \$38,750,000. The local road expenditure, if a 10 per cent increase over 1912 is correct, would amount of \$151,250,000. In addition, there must be counted approximately \$16,000,000 as the value of statute labor in working out the road tax. This makes the total outlay of \$206,000,000 for roads in 1913.

Of the \$38,750,000 contributed by states to the good road movement in 1913, \$32,024,801 came from eight states, six of which are east of the Alleghenies, two of which are in New England, and two on the Pacific coast.

In each of these eight states the contribution aggregated more than \$1,000,000. New York comes first, with a contribution of \$15,531,928, and Pennsylvania is second with \$4,606,232. In third place is Connecticut, with a fund of \$3,483,775. Massachusetts is fourth, with

\$2,266,068, and California is fifth, with \$2,082,084. Maryland is sixth, with \$1,589,233; Washington seventh, with \$1,383,770; and New Jersey eighth, with \$1,131,891.

The smallest contributors were Montana, with \$249,484, and West Virginia, with \$3500.

Rhode Island Ahead

Rhode Island leads the states in the proportion of her roads that have been improved. There are 2121 miles of roads in the state, 58.8 per cent of which have been improved. Massachusetts comes second, with 17,272 miles, of which 51.2 per cent have been improved. Indiana is in third place, for 42.3 per cent of her 63,370 miles of roads have been improved. Then comes Ohio, with 83,681 miles of roads, of which 33.8 have been improved. New Jersey follows, with 30.3 per cent of her roads improved, and then comes Connecticut, with 24.7 per cent; New York, with 21.5 per cent; Vermont, with 21.3 per cent, and Utah with 20.7 per cent.

The full list by states appears below:

State	Total road mileage	Percentage improved
Alabama	40,630	11.1
Arizona	5,987	3.9
Arkansas	36,445	3.9
California	48,000	18.3
Colorado	50,371	1.4
Connecticut	12,582	24.7
Delaware	3,000	7.4
Florida	17,954	12.1
Georgia	83,086	14.2
Idaho	18,403	14.8
Illinois	34,141	9.6
Indiana	63,370	42.3
Iowa	104,027	2.4
Kansas	98,302	1.9
Kentucky	58,000	18.3
Louisiana	24,902	2.3
Maine	25,328	11.9
Maryland	17,025	14.2
Massachusetts	17,272	51.2
Michigan	68,000	11.9
Minnesota	79,323	7.8
Mississippi	44,072	3.8
Missouri	207,023	4.4
Montana	23,310	4.4
Nebraska	60,328	3.8
Nevada	12,731	1.5
New Hampshire	15,116	12.4
New Jersey	14,842	30.3
New Mexico	16,920	4.2
New York	80,000	21.5
North Carolina	48,285	7.1
North Dakota	61,593	3.3
Ohio	83,681	33.8
Oklahoma	71,325	13.7
Oregon	35,806	13.7
Pennsylvania	87,287	4.4
Rhode Island	2,121	58.8
South Carolina	45,340	17.3
South Dakota	56,354	7.3
Tennessee	45,012	11.7
Texas	128,071	8.6
Utah	1,970	20.7
Vermont	14,409	21.3
Virginia	43,399	8.6
Washington	39,051	10.1
West Virginia	32,100	1.7
Wisconsin	61,000	8.2
Wyoming	10,509	4.1
Total	2,226,542	10.1

Automobile Taxes Aid

That taxes on automobiles are now an important factor in the way of state revenues, is witnessed by the fact that the income from that source during 1913 was \$7,820,896.77, taking all of the states. In each of 18 states this revenue aggregated more than \$100,000. From five states, all in the South, no revenue was derived from that source, Florida,

Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. In six states, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah and Wyoming, the income was less than \$10,000 each, in Nevada, Oklahoma and Utah being as low as \$3000.

The automobile tax income of the 18 states referred to was as follows last year:

New York, \$1,275,727.27; Pennsylvania,

\$841,062.41; Iowa, \$787,411.08; New Jersey, \$636,543.07; Massachusetts, \$629,243; Illinois, \$507,134.73; Ohio, \$395,063.23; Connecticut, \$316,066.76; Wisconsin, \$190,770; Minnesota, \$190,328.75; Kansas, \$186,066.05; Missouri, \$173,510.50; Maryland, \$144,930.25; New Hampshire, \$141,151.64; Maine, \$135,635; Rhode Island, \$123,851; Indiana, \$118,245; Vermont, \$111,450.81.

EL RENO, QUARTER CENTURY OLD, IS NOW A CITY OF 10,000

Oklahoma Municipality Selected as Place for Registration at Land Opening in 1901 Has Developed Rapidly—Annual Flower Show Attracts Attention

EL RENO, Okla.—First settled in 1890 and made widely known through its selection by the United States government as a place for registration of those who sought to obtain quarter sections of land thrown open for settlement in 1901, El Reno has developed to a city of 10,000 inhabitants. There is a street railway in operation here and interurban connection with all the principal cities of the state. The Rock Island railroad has completed a modern office building here recently and a roundhouse and workshop that furnish work for several hundred employees.

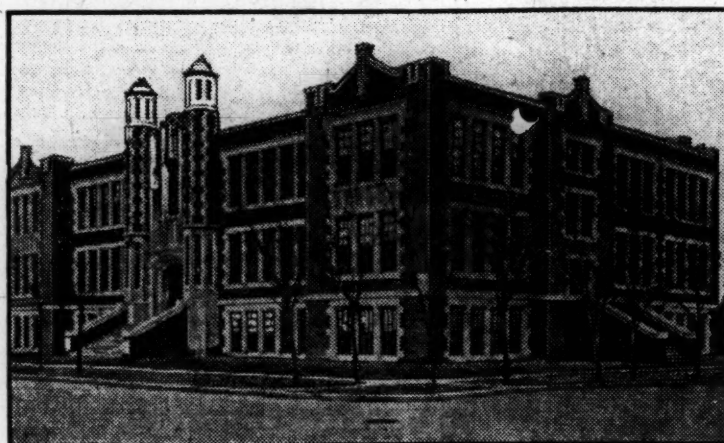
The town of El Reno was laid out on a homestead taken by Major Foreman, most of the streets being named for

pupils were urged to plant flower and vegetable gardens, and prizes were offered for the best results. A flower parade in which 1500 children participated was the culminating feature of the event and so great was its success that the school authorities have been asked to help other towns in a similar movement.

The flower show will be made a permanent feature of the opening of the city schools here every year. Prizes are offered this year for the best kept lawns, best back yards and best kept alleys.

Scenes at Land Opening

When the land in this vicinity was thrown open for settlement, more than



New city high school building in El Reno

officers stationed at Ft. Reno, five miles west of this place. El Reno is situated between the two branches of the Canadian river in a fertile agricultural district.

An Indian agency at Darlington, which joins Ft. Reno on the north, and Caddo, where Indian schools are located, were instrumental in building up a trading center in El Reno. The Masonic lodge recently purchased from the United States government some of the buildings in Darlington and established there a home for Masons and for children.

Flower Shows Yearly Feature

El Reno has an excellent school system. There are four modern ward school buildings which accommodate more than 1000 pupils, and the high school building is one of the best in the state, having cost \$100,000. It is of fireproof construction and contains gymnasiums, workshops where manual training courses are given, kitchens for the teaching of domestic science and a large auditorium which is used as a social center for the city.

Last year the schools inaugurated a flower show which attracted attention all over the state. On this occasion

100,000 persons registered. The whole proceeding was carried on in an orderly manner that furnished a striking contrast to some of the scenes that characterized other land openings. It is claimed that El Reno entertained 30,000 visitors in one day. While it was impossible to house so large a number, the weather fortunately was warm and dry, so that verandas, lawns and even doorways were utilized for sleeping purposes. It was not an uncommon sight at that time to see several passenger trains of 10 to 12 cars following each other into the city, filled to overflowing, many persons riding on top of the cars.

El Reno has the original Oklahoma building erected at the world's fair in St. Louis in 1903, a structure of much beauty. It is used as the Elks' home. A country club was recently organized here and a building erected on the shore of Bellamy's lake. The golf links there are popular and boating and tennis facilities are provided.

There is a music club here, as well as numerous literary clubs. These organizations are doing practical work, assisting in civic improvement and getting in touch with the children of the community through the teachers in the city schools.

REVIEW SCHOOLS SEND 2432 PUPILS TO HIGHER CLASS

Sixty Per Cent of Second Chance Students Advance and Save City \$73,500

As a result of the summer review schools 2432 boys and girls who failed to "pass" last June have made up their work and will go on with their grades in September. This is 60 per cent of all who enrolled. Those enrolled numbered 4151. There were 133 of these pupils who were given certificates which entitle them to receive their diplomas on Sept. 1. Of the 430 registered in the high school 350 passed in two subjects and 40 in one.

Basing the figures on the average annual cost of a pupil in the high schools and the elementary schools of the city, Assistant Superintendent Rafter estimates that this "catch-up" proposition has saved the city \$10,500 as far as the high school pupils are concerned and \$63,000 as far as the elementary schools are concerned, a total of \$73,500. The total cost of the summer review schools was about \$17,000.

The schools closed on Friday after being in operation for a period of six weeks. They were under the direction of Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools with whom the idea for them originated.

SECOND TRIP MADE IN PANAMA CANAL

PANAMA—The steamer Advance successfully made a round trip test sail on Sunday through the Panama canal from Colon to Miraflores lake. The steamer Cristobal made the same trip last week.

BICENTENARY RECALLS GLUCK'S WORK

Success of Early Opera Composer in Paris, Where He Was Recognized as Exponent of Radical Departure, Corresponds to Vogue of Present French School

This year marks the bicentenary of the great Gluck, master of opera. Studying the old criticisms of opera in its beginnings in the United States one is often driven to assume that popular appreciation of great works flourished then as it does not now. Perhaps the secret of the greater enthusiasm recorded of audiences in the 70s and '80s is merely that opera was more of a treat then than today. To read of how an early performance of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" was received with repeated calls for Hasteiter, as Orpheus, hints, however, that before Americans were sufficed with French and Italian sweets, with Gounod and Puccini and the like, they had a taste for solid meat.

Theodore Thomas was eager to educate the American public to a love of Gluck. At the Cincinnati music festival of 1873 he included scenes from "Orpheus," and again in 1878. At the Brooklyn philharmonic concert in 1881 he gave nine selections from "Alceste," which were enthusiastically received and were said by the critics to be one of the greatest lessons in music that Thomas ever gave the people.

Chorus Highly Pleasing

The chorus in this work, taken from Gluck's "Paris and Helen," fairly bewitched the audience. Emily Winant sang and Signor Galassi. But the performance of a Gluck opera in the United States was far back of this, having occurred in Winter Garden in 1863 when Mlle. Felicitas Vestral presented "Orpheus or the Trial of Love," the first time the work had ever been sung in English. Carl Amshutz conducted. In 1885 the German opera company, Walter Damrosch, conductor, gave the first performance of the work in Boston. Next year the Theodore Thomas opera company sang it with Juch and Hasteiter, who were cheered and cheered! Philadelphia had it with Juch in the same year and the National opera company sang it in 1887. The Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau company sang it in Mechanics building, Boston, in 1892, with the two Ravogli and Mlle. Bauermeister.

Mme. Louise Homer is one of the famous Orpheuses, and she sang the role in New York in 1909. Marie Delna appeared in it in 1910. In 1910 "Alceste" had its first hearing in New York, with Amato, Fremstad and Caruso. When "Alceste" was revived in Paris in 1905 it was said to have roused the greatest furore known there since Wagner became popular. In New York in the season 1910-11 "Orpheus" had five performances and "Alceste" three, but Boston has not had either of these operas at the new opera house.

Selections for Concert

Certain arias from Gluck are used for concert performances, as the "Che faro senza Eurydice" (I have lost my Eurydice) and "Divinites du Styx." Certain overtures are also played by orchestras, and choral societies sometimes use the choruses.

Gluck is sometimes classed with the German schools and is written of as the founder of German opera, though he owes his fame to Paris rather than to Vienna and is equally the revolutionist of French music. He was actually a Bohemian, early influenced by Italy and her schools of opera. Indeed, it is said

that it was the brief stay in London which first opened Gluck's thought to the possibilities of something more in opera than the old-fashioned Italian recitative and set aria. There he heard the works of Handel, whom he had long admired, and also the simple English ballads with their powerful sentimental appeal. Of Gluck's sojourn in London an amusing record is found in a paper called the General Advertiser, which under date of March 31, 1746, said, as cited by the Musical Times for Jan. 1, 1893: "At Mr. Hickford's Great Room in Brewer street on April 14 Signor Gluck, composer of the operas, will exhibit a concert of music. . . . He will play a concerto upon 26 glasses tuned with spring water, accompanied by the whole band, being a new instrument of his own invention, upon which he plays whatever can be done by violin or harpsichord and therefore hopes to satisfy the curious as well as lovers of music."

Critics and Audience

This reads as if Gluck were not above baiting a hook for popularity, for we know how he failed in London, where he presented several of his lesser works, including "The Fall of the Giants," a tribute to the Duke of Cumberland on the defeat of the Pretender. Indeed these smaller works were as yet his only ones. He was driven off the London field by Handel's great popular favor, yet the visit was not without its profit to him, if he began then to contemplate a deeper melodiousness and a more natural structure than had as yet formed his taste. Possibly even Handel's assertion that Gluck knew no more of counterpoint than a cook had its effect and may have set him to closer study of the grand basic laws on which the Handelian music rests.

It was in Vienna in 1762, nearly 20 years later, that "Orpheus and Eurydice" had its first performance, followed soon by "Alceste" and "Paris and Helen." They roused much hostile criticism, but succeeded with the audiences. It was something new for a long-established popular favorite to risk this marked change of style and purpose. The criticism at last began to be felt, and the encouragement of Du Rollet of the French embassy influenced Gluck to set out for Paris. Gluck had been in Vienna the singing teacher of Marie Antoinette, and she now became his patron and partizan in the new field. By her aid his "Iphigenie en Aulide" was presented, a version of Racine's work.

It is said that when his "Alceste" was first given in Paris the claque was instituted to aid it. The dauphiness summoned certain gentlemen of the court and asked them to assure the success of the opera. They, in turn, got together groups of young men and arranged with them when and where they should applaud the progress of the work. They succeeded so well that the claque became an established factor of musical and dramatic successes in Paris. Early in the nineteenth century, indeed, a man advertised what he called "insurance of dramatic success," whereby he sold a certain amount of applause for a given sum.

Poem's Value Regarded

Of "Alceste" Gluck wrote that when he started to set it to music he determined to avoid the abuses which the vanity of singers and the compliance of composers introduced into Italian opera. He sought to make the music second the poem and fortify the sentiment of the drama without interrupting the action. He thought music should add to poetry what color adds to drawing. He wished to animate the figures of the play without changing their outlines. He sought to attain a "bel similitudine." Gluck was so much the dramatist that he was said to be entirely indifferent to concert performance of selections from his work, which he felt lost their force thus separated from the true unfolding impulsion of the drama. He watched the rehearsals with care and is said to have told the singer that a very slight change in the tempo of the famous air, "I have lost my Eurydice," reduced it to "an air of marionettes." He had facility in verse and added to it or changed parts of the work of his librettist.

The famous contest instituted between the Italian Piccini and Gluck is one of the instances of how questions of artistic verity formerly interested the

people. Paris was divided into Gluckists and Piccinists, as between the new school of opera and the old. Louis XVI. tried to remain neutral but he set in the foyer of the opera house a bust of Gluck made by Houdon, who, by the way, portrayed George Washington.

Gluck's own confidence in his powers is shown by what he said of his "Alceste," which had not much success at its first hearing in Paris. "The fault is not with the composer but with the public 'Alceste' can wait. She will please in 200 years if the French language does not change; my reason is that I founded it on nature and that does not change with the fashions." Gluck's "Armide" appeared in 1777. This was a theme already treated by the favorite Lulli, the Italian who had captured Paris even as Gluck captured it. Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride," dated 1779, was his final victory over Piccini, and his masterpiece.

It is interesting to study any composer's or dramatist's concept of the Greek legends and dramas. Gluck preferred Euripides to Aeschylus, and he said that he made his Helen severe because Homer showed her so and made her respected by Priam. Rousseau was a great admirer of Gluck and never missed a performance of "Orpheus" if he could help it. "Echo and Narcissus," Gluck's last opera, had a rather weak poem, and so was not a success, but the last chorus from it was adapted and used for "Orpheus."

There is extant a letter of Marie Antoinette written in 1774 explaining the ideas of Gluck, saying that he wished to fix the true character of theatrical music and to make it "enter into nature." This was apropos of the first performance of "Iphigenie en Aulide." Of "Armide" he said, "I have tried to be here more painter and poet than musician." Here is a prophecy of such a work as Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande," making this modern composer a true heir of Paris' old time master.

THEATER NEWS

"UNDER COVER" RETURNS

Plymouth theater—"Under Cover," comedy-drama by Roi Cooper Megrue. The engagement is for three weeks with this cast: James Duncan, Roy La Rue; Harry Gibbs, Robert Shaw; Peter, Harry Raymond; Daniel Taylor, W. R. Randall; Sarah Peabody, Dorothy Hayes; Ethel Cartwright, Jean Haven; Amy Cartwright, Wanda Carlyle; Michael Harrington, Theodore Kehrwald; Lambert, Ralph Morehouse; Nora Rutledge, Clara Munchoff; Alice Harrington, Josephine Park; Monty Vaughn, Edwin Wolfe; Steven Denby, Rockcliffe Fellows.

Two Saturday audiences found Mr. Megrue's clever play as entertaining as during the long run here last season. An entirely new company acted the piece, and evidently had been carefully rehearsed that all the points of the original production might be brought out.

The story, it will be recalled, is compounded of mystery, thrills and sentiment, relieved by not a little humor growing out of the adventures of a young girl who is compelled to spy upon a supposed smuggler. The plot takes surprising turns that are principally interesting for their unexpectedness, so details may well be left to the play itself to relate.

The characters are well cast. Miss Jean Haven combines ingenuously and strength as the heroine, has a nice sense of emotional values, and is attractive individually, as, indeed, are all the ladies of the company. Miss Carlyle made much of her first-act scene with her expressive eyes, and the humorous Mrs. Harrington and her girl guest were amusingly and naturally presented by Misses Park and Munchoff.

Rockcliffe Fellows played the difficult leading role with light firmness, and brought out well the sentimental and humorous incidents. He has the vigor for the spectacular moments, and altogether succeeded. Mr. Randall was a good choice for the inspector, both in appearance and in talent. He has the hard resonant voice and alert manner for the role, and does his full share in building up the strong scenes.

WAGE ARBITRATION PLANNED

Whether longshoremen who recently unloaded a South American steamer here shall be paid 33 cents an hour representing general cargo or 50 cents specifying grain is to be decided by arbitration according to arrangement by the O'Connell Union of Charlestown.

Telephone, Oxford 1



The New Suits

Autumn models just arrived feature the new long coats—the new basque coats—the new simple skirts—the new set-in sleeves—the new pleated skirts.

Five good models at \$35

Seven models at \$25

Distinctive models at \$39.50 and \$45

and

Especially attractive suits, \$18.50

BROADCLOTH and POPLIN will be favored materials and of course serge and gabardine. Navy, black, taupe, rich dark greens and browns.

(Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

WOMEN PROGRESSIVES OF COLORADO BEGIN CAMPAIGNS

DENVER, Col.—The three women on the Progressive state ticket have begun their campaigns for the fall election. They are Mrs. Agnes Riddle of Littleton, candidate for secretary of state, and Mrs. Fred Dick and Mrs. Mae Todd, both of Denver, who are running for the office of superintendent of public instruction. All three propose speaking trips later.

Mrs. Riddle is the first woman in Colorado to run for secretary of state. Copies of her recent speech, when she was nominated, are being distributed throughout the state as campaign literature.

In this speech Mrs. Riddle made it clear that she stands with the honest toiler as against the "invisible government" as she styled it.

Others on the ticket are as follows: Governor, Edward P. Costigan, Denver; United States senator, Benjamin Griffith, Grand Junction; supreme court justice, J. C. Ewing, Greeley; Lieutenant-Governor, P. H. Troutman, Canon City and H. H. Harbough, Greeley; treasurer, F. L. Cretney, Leadville; auditor, D. C. Burns, Denver; attorney-general, Merle D. Vincent, Paonia; congressman, first district, Archibald A. Lee, Denver; Charles J. Downey, Denver; congressman, second district, Dan Dillon, Casement, Colorado Springs; Dr. C. E. Fisher, Sterling; W. H. Caley, Arapahoe county; A. H. Kramer, Adams county; congressman, third district, N. N. McLean, Lamar; congressman, fourth district, John B. Killian, Delta; S. B. Wonder, Montrose; regents state university, Prof. Frank B. Slutz, Pueblo; Dr. Randolph Cook, Trinidad.



MRS. AGNES RIDDLE
Candidate for Secretary of State

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

AUTUMN BEAUTY

Now, rising from the happy sod,
With many a sunny smile,
The bright autumnal goldenrod
Makes many a golden mile.

UNREAD

If that letter you mean to send away,
Would cause some one a sigh or
Disturb a heart, don't mail it, pray,
But put it in the fire.

INDUSTRY

"Life is real, life is earnest."
Says the poet, hence we should,
If we'd have a home well furnished,
Just keep busy "sawing wood."

DOLLARS AND SENSE

If a man has a plan to seek wisely, it's said,
After wealth, there is nothing to block it,
For the one who has plenty of sense in his head
Is quite sure to have dimes in his pocket.

INDUSTRY

"Life is real, life is earnest."
Says the poet, hence we should,
If we'd have a home well furnished,
Just keep busy "sawing wood."

INDUSTRY

In planning to open the new theatrical season, the managers should recollect that a man, especially in their business, is likely to be judged by the company he keeps.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO OPEN NOV. 29

Chilean Government Issues Formal Invitations and Names the Date for Fifth International Gathering at Santiago

MR. BRYAN TO ATTEND

NEW YORK—The fifth international congress of the American republics, usually known as the Pan-American conference, will hold its opening session in Santiago, Chile, Nov. 29 of this year. The Chilean government has just issued the formal invitations and named the date for this international meeting.

The governing board of the Pan American Union in May, 1913, unanimously selected Santiago as the place for the conference and fixed the program of questions to be discussed, but the exact date of meeting has only just now been determined. Since the return of the Chilean minister, Dr. Eduardo Suarez Mujica, from the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, he has conferred with Secretary of State Bryan, who is chairman ex officio of the governing board of the Pan American Union; and it is now announced that his government has chosen this time as best suited for the assembling of the conference. It will be in session for several weeks and adjourn approximately about New Year, 1915.

Secretary Bryan, in recognition of the importance of the conference and in response to the cordial invitation of the Chilean government will make a special trip to Chile to attend the opening of the conference and pay his respects in person to the Chilean and other governments represented. As the invitation of Chile was followed by those of the other Latin-American governments, the secretary will probably make an extended journey not unlike that of Secretary Root in 1906 when he attended the third Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro and continued his travels around South America.

SKOWHEGAN PUTS OFF SCHOOL WORK

SKOWHEGAN, Me.—This town decided on last Thursday at a special town meeting that it did not want to build a high school building at present though \$30,000 was appropriated and the foundation is completed.

At a town meeting two weeks ago opposition started to the plans laid out by the committee and submitted to the town at that time. That meeting was adjourned until Saturday, when the committee asked for an extra appropriation of \$10,000. The first vote was not to raise the \$10,000, and then it was decided to discharge the committee and postpone the work on the building and pay all bills.

PLAYGROUNDS ARE MAKING RECORDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Attendance at the 19 city playgrounds operated by the board of recreation for the first four weeks of the current season, when the figures for the season are compiled next month, are expected to show an advance of several thousand over any previous mark. Nearly 170,000 children used the grounds during the month ending Aug. 1.

As usual, the board of recreation this year will hold an exhibition of dancing, at which all the playgrounds will compete, at Davis park. The date has not yet been set, but it is now expected that it will be Thursday, Aug. 27.

HUMANE SOCIETY WORK REVIEWED

NASHUA, N. H.—Reports received at the New Hampshire Woman's Humane Society annual meeting stated that the towns of Bennington, Antrim, Hillsborough, Hudson, Nashua and Concord, Salem Depot, Windham, Lee and others had been visited.

It was voted to send the president, Mrs. Kendall, to the national convention to be held Oct. 4-5-6-7 at Atlantic City, N. J.

\$42,000 RAISED IN HALF HOUR

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me.—At the annual National Christian and Missionary Alliance conference held at the campground yesterday, the annual missionary collection was the largest taken for several years. At the morning meetings \$42,075.23 was contributed in 37 minutes, and in the afternoon at 4, \$4,442.31 was pledged, making a total of \$52,017.54. This is a gain of \$5,000 over 1913.

STERLING TAX RATE FIXED

STERLING, Mass.—The tax rate here is \$14.70, an increase of 20 cents. The advance is due to a higher state and county tax, with increased appropriations. The valuation of real estate is \$1,055,965, and personal property \$215,075. The real estate is larger by \$3675 and the personal property is more by \$17,675.

ACADEMY BUILDING STARTED

EXETER, N. H.—Work on the new Phillips Exeter Academy building began today. It is the intention of the trustees to have it completed and ready for use by Sept. 1, 1915.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

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HOTEL NASSAU
LONG BEACH
Long Island
ON THE OCEAN 40 Minutes from New York City
Long Island R. R. Electrified Service from Pennsylvania Terminal.
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THE PLAZA
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
On ocean and lake; thoroughly renovated; 150 outside rooms with or without bath. American and European plan. Orchestra dancing. \$15 up weekly, American plan; \$1.50 up, European plan. Booklets. J. KELSEY, Prop.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
Florida Farm and Orange Grove for Sale
639 ACRES of land fronting one and one half miles on one of Florida's largest and most beautiful lakes, reached by rail and boat. There is 300,000 feet of yellow pine and 2,000,000 feet of hardwood timber on the land. About 300 acres of this tract is rich hammock land known as marl and shell land, the balance is good pine land, the whole tract being suitable for farming and orange culture. Improvements consist of a 22-room house, barn and deep well, also ditches. Eight acres in cultivation with 500 bearing orange trees. It is reached by hard dirt road and is three miles from railroad station. This investment will bear thorough investigation. Owner desires to sell as other investments require all of his time. Price \$17,500 per acre. E. C. GREGORY, Jacksonville, Fla., care Box 441.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE—160 acres of choice soil with plenty of water, 17 miles north of Modesto, Cal., and 1 1/2 miles off blvd., suitable for alfalfa, grain, fruits and gardening. Address owner, C. H. ELARIS, 306 So. Sycamore, Santa Ana, Cal.

FOR SALE—10 acres, 1000 chickens, six-room house; Petaluma district. 22 Keller. JOHN SCHARNING, Route 2, Petaluma, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA
FOR SALE—Small grocery store building in Decorah, Iowa. Address MRS. ALICE THOMAS, Decorah, Iowa.

FINANCIAL
WANTED—The use of \$5000 for five years; national bank stock as security; fullest investigation courted. Address S. J. GRIFFIN, Ogden, Utah.

SUMMER PROPERTY
HARWICHPORT, MASS.—A 4 and 7-room cottages, furnished; imp. wire piazza; flush toilet. Address Helena Chase.

BOARD AND ROOMS
YOUNG WOMEN, ATTENTION!
Young women coming to Boston to work or study will do well to consult the FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE before settling their place of residence. A maximum of comfort and safety at a minimum of cost. New nine-story, fireproof addition, 122 now open. Transient department for ladies without male escort. Call any time or write MISS CATYNE C. SWANSON, Supt., 11 E. Newton Street, Boston.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Established 1890
Tel 420 R. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED, by man of long experience in the details of the banking and brokerage business, position of trust and responsibility; can furnish exceptional references as to character and ability; all replies will be considered strictly confidential. Address O. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON
Notice to Contractors.
Sealed bids for building Section D of the Dorchester Tunnel will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, August 13, 1914. The section is located in Dewey square and Summer street and has a length of about 800 linear feet. About one-half of its length is to be built in tunnel excavation and the remainder by open cut. The tunnel portion is to be of reinforced concrete; the open cut portion is to be of reinforced concrete with interior steel columns and beams. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids, and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved.

By order of the BOSTON TRANSIT COMMISSION.
B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

FARMERS WANT CONNECTING ROAD
SPOKANE, Wash.—Over a hundred farmers owning property northeast of Spokane have joined the move in favor of an arterial highway connection of Spokane's paved district with that of Hillyard and the state road east of Hillyard. A petition bearing the names of these farmers has been filed with City Clerk Duffy, the Chronicle says.

PIANOS
PIANOS RENTED—Also fine line of pianos and players sold at right prices, good terms. BROOK LAYS & CO., Main St., opposite postoffice.

LUMBER
GRIFITHS & CO. LUMBER HARDWOODS A SPECIALTY CERTAIN-TREED ROOFING

PRINTING
ARTISTIC PRINTING for Dallas people by SHEEGOE PRINTING CO., 314 South Eray St. Both phones.

BARBERS
BECKLEY BARBER SHOP, J. B. TURNER, Prop. 3 regular barbers. 104 W. Jefferson, Pickney Building.

SINGLE TAXERS HOLD MEETING ON THE CHARLES STREET MALL

Effects of a single tax on land values after a trial of 21 years were detailed by George Fowles, minister of education in New Zealand, at a meeting on the Charles Street mall of Boston Common yesterday held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Single Tax League. He said that New Zealand being a comparatively new country could experiment with such a theory easier than an older country.

Explaining the manner of levying, he said the national taxes are still imposed largely in the old way, but even now about 13 per cent of the national tax comes from the tax on land values, and about 80 per cent of local taxation is on land values.

He said that from his observation New Zealand—wherever the single tax has been adopted, which is nearly in the whole country now—has solved the

Burrill's Tooth Powder
For candy lovers. Cleanses so thoroughly it works its way to all parts of the enamel, and leaves the mouth clean, sweet, and refreshed. Indorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Powder form in large glass bottles—or in paste form in tubes.

NEW ENGLAND LABORATORIES CO.
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LUNCH ROOMS, CAFETERIAS, ETC.
Mrs. Warren's Lunch
ALL HOME COOKING
96 Milk St., Boston

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
GENTLEMAN desires nice room with part board, home privileges, in small private family, Dorchester, near station. Please address O 45, Monitor Office.

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DOUBLE VACATION FUN
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EASTMAN KODAK
KODAKS, FILMS AND SUPPLIES
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"QUALITY AND SERVICE"
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Dallas (Department Store) Texas
Most in Value and Service—Less in Price

MILLINERY
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CHAPEAUX
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GROCERS
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Groceries and Meats
Leonard and Colby Sts., DALLAS, TEXAS.
Both Phones.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS
CEDAR SPRINGS Grocery and Market.
W. C. RASBURY, Prop. 2731 Cedar Springs rd., Dallas, Tex.; both phones.

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PIANOS RENTED—Also fine line of pianos and players sold at right prices, good terms. BROOK LAYS & CO., Main St., opposite postoffice.

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He said that from his observation New Zealand—wherever the single tax has been adopted, which is nearly in the whole country now—has solved the

gravest of the social and economic problems of the times and has blazed a trail which other countries must follow if they wish to rid themselves of the same problems. New Zealand's example has compelled Australia to adopt the same system of taxing land values, else Australia would have lost most of her population to New Zealand.

The places where the tax on land values has been introduced in the last 21 years have developed 25 per cent as against 8 per cent in the other places, he said.

At the prohibition meeting Leonard Martin insisted that a prohibition law should not be condemned because it did not always prohibit.

About 3000 persons attended the concert around the Parkman stand and freely applauded the music furnished by Stone's Military Band.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

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Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships in Composition (Director's Class) available 1914.
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Office Open for Registration September 10th
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Until New 12-story Structure
To Cost \$1,250,000
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Established 1851
Reliable Merchandise
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Only retail store in the Northwest
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THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
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309 STARK ST. between 5th and 6th
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The Hazelwood
An Ideal Place
to Lunch
Confectionery and Restaurant
388-390 Wash'ton St.

PORTLAND, ORE.
Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 607 Henry building.

ATHOL WILL BE STATE FIREMEN'S MEETING PLACE

Gatherings Appointed by Other Organizations in Lynn and at Nantasket—Prizes Offered

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The thirty-fifth convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association will be held in Athol Sept. 23, 24 and 25. F. P. Hall is making the arrangements for the Springfield delegation. The association numbers nearly 3000 members.

LYNN—The annual convention of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association will be held in this city Aug. 11. It is expected that at least 1000 firemen from other cities and towns will visit Lynn. Among the invited guests are the chiefs of every department in the state.

The New England Hand Engine league will hold its annual muster at Nantasket Aug. 20, with prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$50. Thirty engines are expected.

FORESTERS HOLD THEIR GATHERING

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—The annual convention of the officers of the New England Order of Foresters opened Sunday. About 20 officers were present. The business meeting is held today.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

As every one knows John G. Anderson contributes a regular column on American golf to Golf Illustrated. In a recent number of that magazine he wrote: "International rivalry certainly does add a zest to championship competition. For that reason, among others, it was a bit disappointing to hear through channels considered reliable that Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, winner of the United States women's championship last fall at Wilmington Country Club, Del., is not coming over this year to defend. It would have been pleasing to see her in action once more on the links, for she made a lasting impression as a wonderfully fine golfer. Moreover, her charming personality will be missed."

"What I am hoping now is that even if Miss Ravenscroft does not come, Miss Cecil Leitch, the new champion, will. If she does, I feel certain that there will be hundreds like myself who will have one primary thought, viz., to see Miss Leitch and Miss L. B. Hyde, the New York district champion, meet in a match with both at their best in the long game. I have seen Miss Leitch play and have an excellent idea of what she can do in the long game; so also do I realize the capabilities of Miss Hyde in this department, and I can imagine a match between them worth going a long way to watch—at least from the point of view of wooden club play."

Now that this almost universal state of war exists, there is but little possibility of Mr. Anderson's wish being fulfilled this year, and it is extremely unlikely there will be any Canadians either at the national championship at Nassau in September. But prior to any declaration of war I was assured that Miss Leitch was not coming out this year. The assurance coming in a letter from Miss Leitch herself. Miss Ravenscroft said she was very doubtful and neither Miss Dodd nor Miss Harrison saw any possibility of their return at present.

In regard to Mr. Anderson's wish for a game between Miss Leitch and Miss Hyde from a point of wooden club play, it certainly would be worth seeing; but those who saw Miss Ravenscroft and Miss Dodd playing against Miss Hyde and Miss Hollins at Garden City last fall were favored with a fine exhibition of driving powers. From Mr. Anderson's remark, those who do not know the play of these British girls might come to the conclusion that Miss Cecil Leitch is a longer driver than Miss Ravenscroft. I have the privi-

lege of knowing both these players personally and have played with them and watched their golf most carefully, and in my opinion it is the other way round. I have seen more than one match between them and I should say that three times out of five Miss Ravenscroft forces her great Silloth rival to play the odd after using wooden clubs. In regard to iron they are about equal, with a slight advantage to Miss Leitch in long shots. In bunkers Miss Ravenscroft is a trifle surer, but there is little to choose. When it comes to long raking shots into the wind, Miss Leitch is preeminent in the realm of women's golf, consequently she is rather fond of windy weather. On the putting green each shows her weak point, but on the whole I should say Miss Ravenscroft generally is a little the better, and temperamentally, up till this year, she had a decided advantage. However, Miss Leitch seems to have developed the faculty for playing an uphill game this season and has snatched several seemingly hopeless matches from various opponents. She has a fondness for approaching with a niblick, a point in which Vardon seems an example, but I admire Miss Ravenscroft's crisp mastery chip shots with a mashie.

Miss Leitch has evidently improved in more things than her temperament this year (she now plays a match as well as she does a medal round), as not a single paper has commented on her old habit of forcing her shots occasionally, as she does not like being outdriven; neither have we heard any criticism in regard to underclubbing. Both these players are strong, brilliant golfers with wonderful powers of recovery from difficulties. They are about the same height and it is indeed a pleasure to see them play one another, as there is practically nothing to choose between them at their best.

However, it will without doubt startle the American public when I say that much as we admired Miss Ravenscroft's length of shots, and I have told you she is possibly a shade longer with wooden clubs than Miss Cecil Leitch, while agreeing with Mr. Anderson that Miss Hyde is the longest wooden club player in the United States, neither of the other two mentioned is the longest in Great Britain.

For the ladies' column next week I purpose telling you about another English lady player who would be the ideal opponent for Miss Hyde.

BRYERS' GUIDE TO BUSINESSES OF QUALITY

CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.	CENTRAL PEORIA, ILL.	CENTRAL DALLAS, TEX.	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)	WESTERN PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)	WESTERN LOS ANGELES, CAL. (Continued)	WESTERN OAKLAND, CAL.
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GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES , ALBERT W. HARRIS , 1536 Foster Ave., Phone Edgewater 6055. GROCERIES —"Service" quality, fair price, efficient delivery, Orchard & Orchard, 1443 E. 53rd St., Tel. Hyde Park 635. GROCERY AND MARKET , M. BAKER and A. L. VAN HEILE, 2715-17 N. Clark St., Tel. Healey 9549, Lincoln 3212. HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING , Rasmussen , 2830 Broadway, Tel. Graceland 6619. HAIRDRESSING and manicuring , Shop , Coleman, 4313 Indiana Ave., Tel. Oakl. 6586, Special attention to residence work. HAIRDRESSING, manicuring, hair goods, toilet articles , trial invited, Tel. Lin. 7451, JEAN D. WARD , 2644 N. Clark St. HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS , STEBBINS HARDWARE CO. , 15 W. Van Buren St., near State LAUNDRY—PURITY LAUNDRY , 1122 Foster Ave., Phone Edge, 4269, We iron all shirts by hand. No rough edges left on collars. LEXINGTON HAND LAUNDRY , 1216 E. 61st St., Tel. Hyde Park 7059, Trial Solicited. MILLINERY —Conservative styles and prices, CORA M. LUDOLPH , 3406 Carroll Ave., Kedzie, Tel. Lincoln 3212. OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, dried, repaired, made into fans, etc.; bones expert work on alpacas, paradise, Mail orders solicited, POPPER , Feather Dresser, 129 S. State St. PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAHN , paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clough Ave., Phone Superior 1635. PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. , PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, BOOKS, LETTERS—Day and night, Pressrooms and linotypes, 445-47 W. Madison St., Phone Harrison 901—All departments. ROOFING —Asbestos, shingle and ready— GEORGE A. KYLIE , Established 1884, Chicago and all suburbs, Phone Graceland 3668, 737 Barry Ave. SHAMPOO , 50c., hair dried by hand; hair orders by mail, give, spec. attend, Mrs. Petran, 610 Ford Motor Bldg., Tel. Cen. 3276. SHAMPOOING AND FINE HAIR GOODS , EDITH FOWLER SHOP , 1314 East 4th St., Phone Oakl. 1295. 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Real Estate Market • Fish Pier Activities • Sailings

For the first time in many weeks the total amount of money placed on mortgages, has dropped below the figures of a similar period in past years. As a rule, the amount of money required to finance real estate transactions, has been the gauge for market activity, but last week's totals were ahead of the same week in 1913, also 1912, so that for once, at least, the amount of mortgages was not an infallible criterion.

Quite a number of transactions of more or less minor importance were concluded and deeds filed late on Saturday, also a few this morning, but so far none were above the ordinary caliber.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 8, 1914:

Date	Transactions	Mts.	Amt.	Mts.
Aug. 3	125	40	\$138,010	
Aug. 4	125	40	228,715	
Aug. 5	125	40	112,240	
Aug. 6	125	40	103,760	
Aug. 7	125	40	157,836	
Aug. 8	125	40	102,774	
Total	486	230	\$879,915	
Same week 1913	175	175	\$305,024	
Same week 1912	220	230	1,110,872	
Week Aug. 1, 1914	402	230	1,215,625	

One of the deeds placed on record today describes the property located No. 3 Oneida street, near Harrison avenue, South End, owned by Harris Sipperstein and one other, in which he sells his interest to Natalie Schepis. There are 900 square feet of land valued at \$2000 improved with a four-story and basement brick dwelling house taxed on \$7000 making a total assessment of \$9000.

James J. Jennings has purchased a vacant tract of land on Duncan street, near Duncan place, Dorchester, from Margaret Duggan, the owner. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$200.

The deed has gone on record transferring from William P. Natalie et al to James W. Maguire, distributor of the Pierce-Arrow cars, of a large tract of land on Commonwealth avenue, near the junction of Brighton avenue and adjoining the Packard salesroom. John C. Kiley was the broker. Title comes through James O. Leman of Boston.

Exclusive of unoccupied streets which are included in the sale, the tract contains 304,078 square feet, having a frontage of about 400 feet on Commonwealth avenue and a depth of about 850 feet, extending through to Ashford street. The assessed value is \$140,900. It is the intention of Mr. Maguire to erect immediately one of the largest and best equipped buildings for the purpose of combining activities connected with the handling of the Pierce-Arrow car.

BEEKEEPERS OF MASSACHUSETTS HAVE FIELD DAY

BLACKSTONE, Mass.—More than 200 people attended a joint field day meeting of the Worcester County Beekeepers Association and the Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers Saturday afternoon at the home of Ernest F. Fuller, at East Blackstone, Mass.

Following a basket lunch, addresses on different phases of beekeeping were given by J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester, former secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, who substituted for Wilfred Wheeler of Concord, Mass., secretary of this board; Dr. Berton N. Gates of Amherst, Mass., inspector of apiaries in Massachusetts; Arthur C. Miller of this city, A. N. Yates of Hartford, Conn.; Edwin F. Tuttle of Woonsocket, the Rev. Dr. Wajien of Warren, Judge Francis N. Thayer of Blackstone, Allen Latham of Norwich, Conn.; J. L. Byard of Amherst, Mass.; Everett E. Brown of Pomfret, Conn.

Following the addresses there was an open discussion on the subject of beekeeping and demonstrations by E. F. Fuller, Dr. Yates and J. L. Byard. O. F. Fuller, president of the Worcester county association, opened the meeting and introduced C. E. J. Hawkins of Everett, Mass., president of the Eastern Massachusetts association, as the presiding officer.

U. S. OFFICIALS TO WATCH PRICES

WASHINGTON—While reports have reached the executive departments of any general rise of prices growing out of the European war, officials here are watching quotations. They take the position that any rise in prices on that score are unjustified and predict that if attempted they will not continue long. "It is probable that any effect the war may have on prices will be only temporary," said Secretary Redfield on Saturday.

WAGE ISSUE TO BE TAKEN UP

Conference committees of the union freight handlers employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads are to ask the executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union to pass on the advisability of accepting or rejecting the plan of roads to defer action on the demands for wage increases. A decision to do so was made by the three unions yesterday.

PHONE UNION AWAITS DECISION

Pending a decision from P. L. Spalding, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, no action is to be taken by the operators union on the suspension of its president, Miss Catherine R. Coyle, it was decided yesterday.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Henry W. Hart to George H. Wood, Woodbury st. 4; q. \$1.
James F. McCarthy to Effie M. Butt, rel.; \$1.

Jacob Isaacs to Thomas M. Smith, Friend st. and Chapel pl. 3 lots; q. \$1.
Georgiana M. Brown, mgt. of, Georgiana M. Brown, Tremont st. 4; q. \$9187.
Harris Sipperstein to Natalie Schepis, Ontario st. 4; q. \$1.
Joseph P. Logue to Frank A. Connors, Beverly st.; w. \$1.
Frank A. Connors to Isaac Simon et al, Beverly st.; w. \$1.
George T. Crutt to Mass. Trust Co., Huntington ave.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Julia Cronin to Margaret M. Cronin et al, Eighth st.; q. \$1.
Duncan D. Russell to Benedict Kabinak, Boston pl. 1; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Georgiana Nickerson to Helen G. Keough, Border st.; w. \$1.
Mary A. Barry to Joseph Goldinger, Wellington, Holbrook et al trs. to William J. Sands, Wellington Hill st. and Hillsboro rd.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Phil Rosenberg to Katie Rosenberg, Blue Hill ave.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
John F. Stevens to Susan Kelly, W. Selden st.; rel.; \$1.
Margaret Duggan to James J. Jennings, Duncan st.; w. \$1.

WILMINGTON
Martha J. Chase to Harry W. Chase, Maxwell st.; q. \$1.
Louisa Bowker to Minnie G. Wilson, Minot st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
John MacLean et al to Andrew J. Cole et al, Washington and Conway sts.; w. \$1.
Anna G. Broderick to Charles H. Hersey, Goldsmith st. 2 lots; q. \$1.
Securities E. E. Trust to Catherine A. Lind, Center st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Alfred C. Stewart to Harry Winton, Aberdeen st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
Thomas W. Hoogs to city of Boston; q. \$1.
Ida A. Hyde to Ellen H. Scoville; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Samuel Karon to William C. Bateman, Elm st.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Emily L. Newton to Henry C. Parker, Winthrop st.; w. \$1.

REVERE
Assunta Battaglia to Francesco Belmonte, Rookwood st. 2 lots; w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permit to construct, alter or repair buildings was posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner architect and nature of work are announed in the order here given:

Elmwood st., 58, ward 17; L. M. Stevens, alter dwelling.
Washington st., 151 and 152, ward 12; L. V. Niles, alter store and tenement.
East st., 11-17, ward 7; Est. of Jno C. Wales pl., 58, ward 20; E. W. Power, alter dwelling.
Beacon st., 200, ward 11; Freeman Allen, alter dwelling.

Dorchester ave., 392, ward 15; Compressed Steel Shafting co.; fire storage.

CAVALRYMEN OF NEW ENGLAND ON TOUR OF PRACTISE

HAMPTON, Conn.—Thirteen troops of cavalry, designated as the New England regiment, are here under the command of Maj. Francis C. Marshall, U. S. A., inspector-instructor.

The regiment is composed of four Massachusetts troops, forming the first squadron of cavalry, M. V. M., under Maj. Charles A. Schmidt; three Rhode Island troops, two Connecticut troops and four troops of regulars from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

In the maneuvers of Sunday, the Connecticut troops in retreat tried to hold the Massachusetts troops at Kimball hill and were successful for a brief time, then fell back.

TEMPLARS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Seventy knights and their ladies of St. Omer commandery, Knights Templars, of Dorchester, who have gone to St. John, N. B., on the steamer Governor Dingley to repeat the seven-day pilgrimage made by the commandery 29 years ago, arrive at their destination today, and this evening will be given a reception at the Masonic hall there.

Eminent Commander Eldon A. Clark leads the command and has the company of Past Commander Charles E. Pierce of St. Omer and Prelate Hugh J. Stockport of Cyprus commandery.

Social features engage much of the visitors' time. Tuesday will be taken up with sight-seeing tours; Wednesday a steamer trip and clam bake; Thursday there will be a banquet, and Friday the return trip will be made to arrive in Boston Saturday morning.

NIMS ANCESTOR TO BE HONORED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The annual field day of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, which will be held at Deerfield Thursday, will center about the dedication of a boulder marking the location of the homestead of Godfrey Nims, ancestor of the Nims family in America. Godfrey Nims, who came from parts unknown, was an active figure in Northampton and later in Deerfield, where he built his homestead before the Deerfield sacking. A review of his career will be given by Judge Francis Nims Thompson of Greenfield.

SHIPPING NEWS

Demand for fresh fish is increasing, and it is one commodity that will not rise with war reports, according to dealers at the fish pier today. The price of fish rises rapidly if scarce, and like other commodities rises when in great demand, as shown by prices quoted on the pier from day to day. About 785,000 pounds of groundfish was offered for sale at the pier today, besides three trips of swordfish and considerable mackerel.

Mackerel continue in plentiful supply at the fish pier, and dealers were selling them today at 7 cents per pound for small. Receipts today were brought in as follows: A. B. Nickerson 14,000 small mackerel, On Time 3500, Robert & Edwin 4500, Lois Corkum 4000, Sawyer 1500, Scott 3500, Little Fannie 3000, Margaret 7000, a total of 41,000 small mackerel. The Sawyer also had 100 large and 600 medium sized mackerel.

The trips of swordfish were sold at the fish pier today, dealers asking 10 1/2 cents per pound. Arrivals: James & Esther 78 fish, Reliance 46 and Helen Murley 31. The Sadie M. Nunan, arriving with groundfish, brought also 22 swordfish.

Few arrivals are reported at Gloucester today and business was dull along the waterfront. Arrivals: Dolphin 6500, small salt mackerel, Ethel 2000 small fresh mackerel and Thalia 35,000 pounds fresh cod, from a drifting trip.

Newport (R. I.) arrivals were reported here today as follows: Clara T., seven barrels small mackerel, one swordfish and Sylvester three barrels small mackerel.

Prices of fresh groundfish hold firm at the fish pier today, with 15 vessels at the pier, their catches totaling about 785,000 pounds. Arrivals: Schra E. C. Hussey 44,000 pounds, Margaret Dillon 36,300, Etta Mildred 50,500, Buena 50,000, Frances S. Grueby 67,000, Jessie Costa 78,000, Josephine D. Costa 52,000, Leonora Silveira 101,000, Mary F. Sears 85,000, Ethel B. Penny 43,000, Sadie M. Nunan 42,000, Waltham 30,000, Actor 9000, Emily Sears 22,200, and str Foam 58,700. The Foam also had 1000 sels, 12,000 scrod, and Sadie M. Nunan 22 swordfish. Dealers prices per hundredweight were quoted as follows: Steak cod \$8.25, market cod \$3, haddock \$2.50, pollock \$3.50, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$3.25, and cusk \$3.75.

With 15,000 stems of bananas, the British steamer American, Captain Hansen, reached port today from Baracoa, Cuba, after a six day passage. No signs of battleships were seen by officers of the vessel, although an American man of war destined for San Domingo was sighted just after leaving Baracoa.

With 159,408 feet of lumber, the British schooner Peasquid, Captain Denmore, reached port from Shulee, N. S., and tied up at Curtis & Pope's wharf. She was eight days on the passage, and called at Salem on the way down.

Officers and crew of the British steamer Pennine Range, which arrived at Mystic wharf yesterday received their first news of the European situation and the fact that German cruisers were supposed to be waiting for British ships, when the pilot boarded the steamer at Boston light. The cargo brought in was china clay, a part of which is consigned for Portland.

The British tank steamer Rochelle, Captain Crowley, which brought nearly 1,000,000 gallons of molasses from Cuba, arrived yesterday and anchored on the South Boston flats. The captain was unaware of the trouble in Europe and reported an uneventful trip.

Manuel J. Rose of the Gloucester fishing schooner Jorgina, who strayed away from the vessel when fog shut in on Georges banks Friday, arrived at Highland light life-saving station yesterday morning after rowing 48 hours.

Inbound from a fishing trip, the steamer Long Island went ashore on the north-east end of Nix's Mate, during fog early today, and was successfully floated without aid by rising tide and came up to the fish pier with a small trip of fresh groundfish. She was only slightly damaged.

William Clark and Michael Driscoll, two Everett boys, who started off to see the world some months ago by shipping on a schooner bound for Savannah returned here as stowaways on the British steamer Pennine Range, from Fowey, England, were held by immigration officials, and allowed to land today. The boys shipped on the steamer M. C. Holm down south for Manchester, England, and were paid off there. Unable to re-ship for America, they stowed away on the Pennine Range, using their wages to take them to Fowey. When Mr. Clark's father showed up at the immigration station today, and identified the youths, they were allowed to land. The Pennine Range brought a cargo of china clay and tied up at Mystic docks, Sunday afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Str Carrillo (Br.), Smith, Bocas del Toro.

Str Evangeline (Br.), Ellis, Charlotte, P. E. I., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Malden, Brown, Lambers Point.

Str M. E. Harper, Smith, Norfolk.

BY WIRELESS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 530; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 125; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantuxet Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Ontario, Baltimore for Boston, was 50 miles south west of Fire Island at noon Sunday.

SS Gloucester, Boston for Baltimore, was 48 miles southwest of Nantuxet at noon Sunday.

SS Persian, Boston for Philadelphia, was 15 miles east of Fire Island at noon Sunday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 90 miles southwest of Nantuxet at noon Sunday.

SS Powhatan, Baltimore for Providence, passed Barnegat at noon Sunday.

SS Admiral Dewey, New York for San Francisco, was 92 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Algonquin, New York for Turks Island, was 270 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Vestal, New York for Baton Rouge, was 638 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Illinois, New York for Port Arthur, was 103 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Sun, twg schr Delaware Sun, Philadelphia for Sabine, was 271 miles west of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick for New York, was 245 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Erie, New York for New York, was 192 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Montgomery, Savannah for New York, was 40 miles north of Frying Pan lightship at noon Sunday.

SS North, Galveston for New York, was 14 miles north of Jupiter at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Alamo, Galveston for New York, was 219 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Sunday.

SS Concho, New York for Galveston, was 93 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Mexico, New York for Havana, was 414 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Apache, New York for Jacksonville, was 383 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Florida, Portland for Sabine, was 327 miles southwest of Nantuxet at noon Sunday.

SS Antilla (Cuban), New York for Tampa, was 93 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Huron, New York for Mobile, was 27 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS San Francisco (Br.), New York for Tampa, passed Jupiter at 10 a. m. Sunday.

SS S. J. New York for Sabine, was 56 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS S. J. New York for Galveston, was 57 miles north of Jupiter at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS Comet, New York for Sabine, was 46 miles west of Tortugas at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS Brabant (Belg.), New York for Tampa, was 10 miles southwest of Galveston bar at 10 p. m. Sunday.

SS Excelsior, New Orleans for Havana, was 216 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS Ponce, New Orleans for San Juan, was 140 miles south east of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS Creole, New York for New Orleans, was 217 miles south east of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS Chalmerte, Havana for New Orleans, was 230 miles southeast of Mississippi bar at noon Sunday.

SS El Sol, Galveston for New York, was 110 miles south of Scotland lightship at 6 p. m. Sunday.

SS Brazos, San Juan for New York, was 93 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown for New York, was 188 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, was 94 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 490 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Iroquois, Galveston for New York, was 491 miles south of Scotland lightship at 11 a. m. Sunday.

SS Nueces, Mobile for New York, was 515 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Louisiana, New York for Sabine, was 220 miles west of Sabine at noon Sunday.

SS Larimer, Bayonne for Port Arthur, was 222 miles south of Hatteras at noon Sunday.

SS El Occidente, New York for Galveston, was 272 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS City of St. Louis, New York for Savannah, was 235 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Indian, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 55 miles south of Winter Quarter lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SIXTY CARS LADEN WITH RAISIN CROP

FRESNO, Cal.—Said to be the world's record raisin shipment, 60 carloads, comprising one train of 1250 tons net weight, valued at \$150,000, has left Fresno. The start was made the occasion for a great display of the Fresno business men and boosters.

Placards on the train say the shipment totals 3,000,000 packages of the fruit. Most of this fruit is seeded and is the residue of the 1913 crop, recently sold when the association made the announcement of the fall prices.

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World's Latest Financial, Trade and Investment News

MONEY RATE IN WEST STILL MOVING UP

Leading Banks, However, Probably Never in Stronger Position and Apprehension Over War Has Given Place to Assurance

CROP MOVING PLANS

CHICAGO—Money rates at the large financial centers of the West have now reached 7 per cent. The manner in which the financial condition of the market has withstood the effect of the European war is regarded as highly commendable. Leading banks were probably never in a stronger position. Although daily developments abroad have been expected to have some unfavorable effect on the general situation, there has been comparatively little apprehension manifested on the part of depositors; on the contrary, any existence of perplexity has given way to assurance.

Heads of the leading institutions felt that they were in a measure able to cope with the situation with the funds that were available, but their belief was further greatly augmented by advice from the secretary of the treasury that plenty of funds were forthcoming with which to relieve any cause of anxiety. Leading bankers, therefore, feel much pleased over the present state of affairs, the elements of uncertainty are gradually being eliminated, and the time is near at hand when normal conditions will prevail.

Depositors have therefore refrained from drawing out their savings, while interest rates have been advanced to prohibit borrowing as far as possible. There has been no marking up of per cent loans, except in a few instances, the old rates of 5½ to 6 per cent still prevailing; it is however impossible to make new loans under 7 per cent, so that now 7 per cent is the minimum rate as well as the maximum, regulated by the limit of interest in the state.

Since the situation has begun to clear itself bankers have resumed the sending of currency into the country for crop-moving purposes although there is considerable discrimination exercised and no funds are sent except where urgently needed. The withholding of grain shipments on account of the suspension of exporting has caused the farming communities considerable anxiety, but arrangements have been brought about so that temporary relief is afforded while the embargo is in force.

Money rates at St. Louis have advanced in the same ratio as at other centers, but there has been no manifestation of alarm regarding the situation and nothing to disturb the feeling of optimism that money is still available in a reasonable amount where urgently needed. Conditions at St. Paul and Minneapolis have been little affected by the agitation, as crops in this section of the country have not reached the stage where funds are needed, rates are therefore in keeping with general conditions and the demand for money is moderate.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS REPORT

NEW YORK—The United Light & Railways Company reports the following changes in earnings for the 12 months ended June 30:

	1914	1913
Gross	\$1,491,354	\$1,770,103
Net	1,303,970	1,584,649
Net income	992,272	80,028
Balance after dividends	464,439	13,766
Subsidiary companies for 12 months ended June 30:		
Gross	\$6,199,421	\$4,888,883
Expenses, etc.	3,817,070	453,506
Net	2,382,350	33,377

LEATHER IMPORTS OFF

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The large shoe industry of this city has been affected by cutting off of importations of leather, 90 per cent of the colt skins having come from Russia and 75 per cent of calf skins from Europe. C. D. Brown & Co. tanneries have enough stock on hand for two weeks, after which they will shut down.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; probably local showers Tuesday and cooler in interior; south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; probably local showers Tuesday and cooler in interior; south to southwest winds.

The low temperature extends across the western states from Ontario to Mexico, causing unsettled showers conditions in the interior; clear to partly cloudy weather in other parts. Temperature continues high in the interior, cooler in the western portions. The general temperature is low for the season.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 74.12 noon 82.2
Average in Boston yesterday, 68.

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	today
Albany	78	New York 78
Buffalo	72	Philadelphia 78
Chicago	76	Pittsburgh 72
Denver	60	Portland, Me. 58
Des Moines	64	San Francisco 56
Jacksonville	80	St. Louis 76
Kansas City	65	Washington 54
Nantucket	70	

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:44 High water, 2:23 a. m., 2:25 p. m.
Length of day, 14:30
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:23 P. M.

FALL RIVER MILL DIVIDENDS WILL BE OVER \$291,000

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The quarterly dividend report of G. M. Hafford & Co. for the third quarter of the mill year shows an average of 1.01 per cent, or a distribution of \$291,167 on a capital of \$29,585,000. There has been considerable interest in this report on account of the sudden slump in the cotton market. The above percentage of dividends is considered good in view of general conditions.

The average of 1.01 per cent plus is the lowest of the present mill year, the first quarter showing a payment of 1.23 per cent to the stockholders, while the conditions of the market began to have a bearing on the situation during the second quarter, when a decrease in payments to 1.10 per cent plus appeared. The following is the list of dividends:

Company	Rate	Amount
American Linen	1.01	\$1,500
Corporations	1.01	15,000
Arkwright	1.01	10,000
Barnard	1.01	15,000
Bourne	1.01	10,000
Border City	1.01	10,000
Barrett	1.01	15,000
Chace	1.01	10,000
Cornell	1.01	10,000
Conant	1.01	10,000
Conant	1.01	10,000
Davis	1.01	10,000
David	1.01	10,000
Flint	1.01	10,000
Granite	1.01	10,000
Hargrave	1.01	10,000
Harling	1.01	10,000
Lincoln	1.01	10,000
Luther	1.01	10,000
Laurie Lake	1.01	10,000
Merchants	1.01	10,000
Mechanics	1.01	10,000
Narragansett	1.01	10,000
Osborn	1.01	10,000
Parker	1.01	10,000
Pilgrim	1.01	10,000
Ponson	1.01	10,000
Richard Borden	1.01	10,000
Sagamore	1.01	10,000
Shove	1.01	10,000
Stafford	1.01	10,000
Stevens	1.01	10,000
Tecumseh	1.01	10,000
Troy	1.01	10,000
Union Cotton	1.01	10,000
Wampanoag	1.01	10,000
Westmore	1.01	10,000
Total		\$291,167

THREE MONTHS' SUPPLY OF DYE IN THIS COUNTRY

Eugene A. Widmann, vice-president of Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, successors to H. A. Metz & Co., and one of the largest dye importing houses in this country, speaking of the effects of the European war on the dyestuff business, says:

"There are four or five large houses in this country who control the dye market. Prices have been advanced by one of them, while the chemical houses have advanced quotations 100 per cent, 200 per cent and 300 per cent."

There is now in this country about three months' supply of dyes. We are receiving 'panic' orders for many times the normal demand. We are supplying our customers with as much as we can, but of course this does not begin to meet their full orders.

"Ninety per cent of all the dyes of the world come from Germany. Both France and England manufacture dyes on a small scale and the United States produces a small quantity of inferior quality."

"The United States imports about \$15,000,000 dyes annually, 95 per cent coming from Germany. China and Germany both lead this country in amount consumed. England uses about the same quantity as the United States."

OPINION ON OPENING LONDON EXCHANGE MIXED

LONDON—The stock exchange committee has resumed meetings, discussing the question of reopening the board. Opinion was divided as to the desirability of an immediate resumption. The recovery from the declaration of war is progressing in the financial district.

There is a larger number of bill buyers and bill sellers in evidence and the banks are facilitating bill operations having reference to commodity shipments. The last-named class of business probably will be normal in a short time. No bill rates have been posted as yet.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN R. R.			
	1914	1913	1912
Total operating revenue	\$1,158,013	\$1,068,720	\$1,068,720
Net operating revenue	270,768	244,238	244,238
Operating income	232,564	208,422	208,422
Net income	2,927,023	2,703,397	2,703,397
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD			
Gross earnings	\$789,898	\$1,087,874	\$1,087,874
Net earnings	175,803	\$38,192	\$38,192
Total income	166,867	\$30,295	\$30,295
AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO R. R.			
Gross earnings	\$186,770	\$1,094	\$1,094
Net earnings	70,004	\$11,474	\$11,474
Surplus	\$3,226	\$13,95	\$13,95
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT			
Gross earnings	\$2,087,790	\$2,087,790	\$2,087,790
Net earnings	725,571	725,571	725,571
Surplus	\$12,134	\$12,134	\$12,134
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN			
Third week July	\$189,240	\$131,222	\$131,222
For Jan. 1	5,080,063	319,976	319,976
For month July	\$14,576	\$2,010	\$2,010
For month July	\$5,904	11,102	11,102

CROP CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON—Agricultural department says composite conditions of all crops Aug. 1 was 2 per cent below 10-year average, but 5 per cent better than last year.

GREAT NORTHERN PERCENTAGE FOR STOCK SMALLER

Decrease Appears Greater Than It Actually Is on Account of the Larger Amount of Stock Outstanding for This Year

ORE TONNAGE IS LESS

NEW YORK—In the year ended June 30 the Great Northern road earned an estimated balance of about 8.6 per cent upon its \$231,000,000 stock outstanding, compared with 11.7 per cent on \$210,000,000 stock for the year previous. This year surplus for dividends may be estimated at \$20,000,000 against \$24,568,314 last year. The decrease in percentage earnings on the stock appears greater because of larger amount of stock outstanding this year.

The net earnings for June are not yet available, but gross revenues decreased \$737,399, making the loss for the 12 months \$3,375,825. For the estimate it was assumed that expenses and taxes in June were about on last year's level. Other income for the year and charges are placed at about 1913's figures. No bonds were sold during the year, and there is no known reason for any decided change in other income.

A short estimated comparison of Great Northern's showing for the fiscal year, compared with 1913, might be made as follows:

	1914	1913	Decrease
Gross rev.	\$73,358,055	\$78,733,680	\$3,875,625
Net of tax	23,918,734	28,238,112	4,679,408
Sur for divs	20,000,000	24,568,314	4,568,314

By next November, Great Northern will have approximately \$250,000,000 stock out, and at 7 per cent the annual dividend charge will be \$17,500,000. Through the first half of the fiscal year it looked as if Great Northern might better gross revenues of the year before, but the turn at mid-year quickly dissipated that possibility. At the end of January, gross revenues were \$430,000 ahead of the year before; but in the last five months a loss of \$3,805,000 in revenues was met. James J. Hill, when asked as to the cause of the decline in business, contented himself with the remark that the tonnage simply wasn't in the country.

It is altogether likely that Great Northern's ore tonnage this spring has been considerably under last year's total. This is a profitable part of the system's traffic, and comprises over 40 per cent of total freight carried. In the Northwest, shipments of construction materials and general merchandise have been somewhat lighter than usual. In May the decrease in gross earnings was over \$1,000,000, freight revenue alone declining \$991,000. Operating expenses were reduced \$143,000, largely by smaller transportation costs.

Great Northern made no drastic cuts in expenses when smaller revenues began to be reported, and throughout the year maintained a normal expenditure for upkeep. At the end of the 11 months total maintenance outlay was \$728,000 higher than last year, while transportation costs were \$121,000 lower. The total increase in expenses over last year was \$606,000. There were evidences of some slight curtailment in the second half of the year, for operating expenses at the end of the first six months were \$1,600,000 higher than the previous year. Lighter business, of course, admitted of some reductions in expenses.

JUNE RAILWAY OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON—Advance figures compiled by the interstate commerce commission from monthly reports of 116 steam roads in the United States for June, 1914, show:

	June, 1914	June, 1913
Mileage	129,263	125,405
Operating revenues	\$148,975,358	\$156,823,984
Operating expenses	106,947,358	111,874,392
Net operating revenue	42,027,995	45,259,592
Eastern district:		
Mileage	40,953	40,939
Revenues	\$78,969,886	\$86,415,771
Expenses	\$7,031,107	\$7,301,779
Net revenue	21,948,779	21,913,998
Southern district:		
Mileage	29,099	29,294
Revenues	\$25,345,705	\$25,144,516
Expenses	10,033,940	10,040,473
Net revenue	6,334,765	7,104,043
Western district:		
Mileage	59,211	55,542
Revenues	\$44,631,762	\$45,273,791
Expenses	30,887,311	31,032,140
Net revenue	13,744,451	14,241,651

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT

TOPEKA—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient will remain in hands of receivers for the time being. Because of war in Europe, reorganization plans cannot be completed. Tightening of money has put new difficulty in way of reorganizers, and sale of securities must wait.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY TOTALS

WASHINGTON—Shipments of emergency currency in the last 10 days totaled about \$105,000,000, of which about \$50,000,000 has been sent to New York.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

CHICAGO—The week's largest western structural steel order was 10,000 tons placed by Paducah & Illinois railroad with American Bridge Company.

OIL CURTAILMENT

SAN FRANCISCO—Standard Oil Company of California has closed 10 stills at its Richmond refinery owing to cessation of shipments abroad.

WAR MAY BOOM CONDUIT BUSINESS FOR GROUND WIRES

Concerns Closely Watching Effects in Belgium Where Big Contract Was Let for Pipes

PITTSBURGH—While the National Fire Proofing Company at the present time has no contracts calling for shipments of its products to Europe, officers of the company are watching with close interest the military operations in Belgium, for the reason that the company received the contract five years ago for supplying cable conduits used in putting underground the telegraph wires in Brussels, Liege and other parts of Belgium. This contract was the largest ever secured by the National company, and was obtained by President Henry personally. Mr. Henry spent several weeks in Belgium at that time.

Belgium, it is said, is at a decided advantage in its lines of communication at all times, because of having its wires underground. The wires are less liable to destruction, can be better watched and protected, and in the event that they are damaged can be repaired at less expense than if they were strung on poles.

National fire proofing officials believe that eventually there will be a large field for conduits abroad, particularly if the advantage of placing wires underground is shown by the present war as is expected. The value of the underground conduits should be put to a severe test, the result of which is eagerly awaited by the local company.

As to the effect of the European disturbances upon its business, no one connected with the National company will venture an opinion, but the impression is that it will not be affected except as business generally is affected throughout the world.

RAILWAY POINTS

For the accommodation of the Chinese Merchants Association en route to Goffs Falls, N. H., and return today, the Boston & Maine railway furnished a special train from North station at 9:35 a. m., which returns at 9:15 p. m.

Frank Folkins, assistant passenger train master, Boston division, New Haven railway at South station, is spending a two weeks' leave of absence at North Conway, N. H.

The private Pullman car Miami, occupied by Edgar Rhoades and party, was attached to the Boston & Albany road's Buffalo special from South station today en route to Chicago.

The Bangor & Aroostook railway private car No. 97, occupied by Mrs. Percy R. Todd, wife of the president, and party, passed through Boston this morning, from Bangor, Me., to Providence, R. I. Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing new electric pneumatic switch points on the east side of South station passenger yard.

Representatives of the Revere Rubber Company, occupying reserved Pullman sleepers, arrived at South station from Chicago today via the New York Central lines.

The private Pullman cars Carolina and Glen Eyre, occupied by the Frank Mixer party, will be attached to the Boston & Maine road's Bar Harbor express from North station at 10 o'clock tonight en route to Princeton, Me.

The operating department of the New Haven railway placed in service today tracks on trestle over Neponset river in Greenwood avenue yard on the Midland division.

William Lowry, train director in pneumatic tower B, Prison point, Charlestown, for the Boston & Maine road, accompanied by Mrs. Lowry, is spending a two weeks' leave of absence with his parents at Olean, N. Y.

FLOUR DEMAND IS INCREASED

Local agents representing western flour mills state that as a result of the European war the demand for flour during the past week has quadrupled.

Because of this unprecedented demand the wholesale price of flour has shown an advance for every single day during the week until the present price is \$1.40 a barrel higher than the low price of the year, recorded six weeks ago. Private western advisers state that the farmers have been holding back their wheat from market since the outbreak of the war which is largely responsible for the big jump in cash wheat.

GOOD INCREASE IN STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on July 31 amounted to 4,589,589 tons against 4,032,857 tons on June 30, an increase of 125,732 tons.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

	1914	1913
Monday	\$15,017,091	\$15,271,297
Tuesday	1,172,236	751,275

STATUS OF STEEL TRADE SHOWN BY SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

NEW YORK—With the semi-annual reports of the United States Steel Corporation, Republic Iron & Steel Company and Lackawanna Steel Company all out, the situation during the first half of the current year among steel companies is fairly well illustrated. Republic does not publish quarterly reports but the other two companies mentioned do, and their exhibits show that the second quarter was an improvement over the first. Each of these companies showed a loss for the first half of the year. The loss of the Steel Corporation after preferred and common dividends was nearly \$11,500,000, that of the Republic after preferred dividends \$256,225 and that of the Lackawanna Steel after bond interest, other charges and preferred dividends was \$783,680.

While these losses do not necessarily mean that every steel company in the country showed deficits during the first

six months of the year it can be assured that the exceptions were few. Practically all of the large companies failed to earn their dividends.

From the accompanying table it is evident that unless steel conditions, especially prices, show a marked improvement during the last half of this year losses by steel companies for the full year will be substantial. There are at present signs of a change for the better, which should materialize even if the European situation does not clear up. One disadvantage of the latter will be a shortage of common labor. Most of the skilled laborers are American citizens.

The following table shows the earnings of the Steel Corporation, Republic and Lackawanna steel companies for the first half of 1914, compared with the similar period in 1913:

First half of 1914:			
	Net	Dividends	Deficit
Steel Corporation	\$38,451,977	\$25,317,400	\$11,444,881
Republic	1,321,531	875,000	256,225
Lackawanna	616,798	874,850	783,680
First half 1913:			
Steel Corporation	75,646,814	46,306,365	\$29,988,995
Republic	2,808,420	1,972,421	1,007,421
Lackawanna	3,513,460	874,850	\$2,022,306

*Interest on Lackawanna Steel bonds and debentures. †Deficit after sinking funds, depreciation renewals, bond interest, etc. ‡Surplus after sinking funds, exhaustion of minerals, bond interest, depreciation, etc. As there are only 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Lackawanna Steel Co. outstanding the amount paid is not deducted.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Value of merchandise in bonded warehouses at New York is estimated at \$65,000,000.

Record price this year of \$9.90 per 100 pounds for hogs, an advance of \$1.30 since Tuesday, was made Saturday at East St. Louis, Ill.

Treasury has ordered San Francisco mint to buy 200,000 ounces of silver at 51½ cents an ounce, hoping to partly relieve conditions as affected by the European war.

Representatives of 40 lumber companies at Memphis, Tenn., decided to curtail production of hardwood lumber because of European war. Many mills will close entirely, others will reduce forces.

Having failed to secure funds in Europe, which President Bush on returning says would have been difficult even without war, Missouri Pacific will adopt retrenchment policy, dropping proposed expenditure the coming year of \$4,000,000 on improvements.

Inquiries at Washington indicate that South American countries are turning to us for products formerly bought from Europe. Chile is trying to arrange for a supply of American coal for her navy. Other South American countries have bought large quantities of foodstuffs and manufactures here.

It is expected that a plan of reorganization of H. B. Claffin Company and the retail stores owned by John Claffin will have been approved within three weeks and receivers discharged. The plan is said not to contemplate immediate payment of creditors in full, but to provide for a payment of at least 15 per cent in cash and stock of a new company for remainder.

CAR SURPLUS AND SHORTAGE

CHICAGO—The American Railway Association statement of car surpluses and shortages as of Aug. 1 last says that the total surplus on that date was 198,998 cars, compared with 238,384 cars on July 15 last, and 69,716 cars on Aug. 1, 1913. The total shortage on Aug. 1 last was 2333 cars, contrasted with 1943 cars on July 15, 1914, and 11,261 cars on Aug. 1, 1913.

On Aug. 1 last, the net surplus amounted to 198,655 cars, compared with 226,541 cars on July 15 last, and 54,455 cars on Aug. 1, 1913.

PACIFIC COAST CONDITIONS GOOD

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco clearing house banks report no emergency requiring a change from the gold basis. Stoppage of the exchange market and tying up of shipping are the only annoying features. Otherwise business is reported as normal and other coast cities will wait on San Francisco in any event.

A banker returning from a tour of the coast says all is quiet and hopeful.

NO FURTHER GOLD RELIEF

WASHINGTON—So far as can now be seen, the situation in Europe will be so sufficiently relieved by transfer of French government credits to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the gold on the cruiser Tennessee that it will not be necessary for the government to send any further shipments of gold.

PREDICTS BIG COAL TRADE

CHICAGO—Black Diamond says: South America is not waiting for United States to solicit its business, but is sending inquiries for enough coal to tide it over the period of the war. Volume of business estimated at more than 5,000,000 tons per year is definitely headed toward this country.

Commercial and Industrial News Railroad Activities

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN EARNS LESS ON COMMON

Road During Fiscal Year Ended June 30 Realized Little More Than Three Fourths of One Per Cent Above Amount Required for the Seven Per Cent Dividend

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company during the fiscal year ended June 30 last earned 7.78 per cent on its \$132,455,531 outstanding common stock, as compared with 9.99 per cent in the previous year. Therefore, the company realized a little more than 3/4 of 1 per cent more than the amount required to meet its regular 7 per cent dividend payment on the issue. The company has not paid less than 7 per cent on its common stock in any year since 1901.

Gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were the largest in the history of the company, but the net available for dividends was the smallest reported in many years. The loss in this item, as compared with the previous year, was about \$2,500,000, although there was an increase in gross of over \$600,000.

Net earnings of the company would have been larger had it not been for the more liberal outlays for maintenance than in the previous year. There was an increase of more than \$1,000,000 in maintenance for the 12 months, although transportation costs were reduced somewhat. Possibly the company expended liberal amounts for maintenance in order that the road might be in the highest possible state of operating efficiency when the crops begin moving to market in large volume. All of the northwestern roads have made preparations to handle the largest crop tonnage on record this fall and winter.

During the past year or so the Chicago & Northwestern has added considerably to its complement of rolling stock and will, it is said, be able to handle without difficulty all freight offered in its territory this year. A large amount of money has been expended for equipment

as well as for additions and betterments to the system in the past and the outlook is considered propitious. Only a short time ago the company sold \$8,000,000 of general mortgage 4 per cent bonds to New York bankers to provide funds for contemplated improvements as well as to reimburse the treasury for moneys already expended for such purposes.

It is said that earnings of the new line that was built by the company in Illinois and which was completed within the past year are satisfactory. The building of this line gave the company a direct road of its own to coal mines owned in southern Illinois, while at the same time the territory served by it is said to be rich in agricultural products. The company now is able to haul its own coal from its own mines over its own road which in itself is an important item. Heretofore the Chicago & Alton hauled this tonnage to the Northwest and at times when freight congestions occurred, the Northwest company experienced considerable difficulty and inconvenience in getting its shipments to its own territory.

Crop conditions in the Northwest were never better and all the railroads serving that section will enjoy an unusually large tonnage of grain while there is expected to develop a heavy miscellaneous tonnage as a result of the liberal crop output. The automobile manufacturing companies in Detroit and other Middle West cities are expected to furnish the roads with a very liberal tonnage, as large sales are understood to have been made throughout the rural sections for future delivery. The automobile in the West and Northwest is not a luxury but a necessity and its usage has become equally as popular as in the East.

COPPER EMBARGO RAISES QUESTION OF WAR SUPPLIES

Powers Now Involved in Times of Peace Produce Only Fraction of Amount They Consume

The embargo upon shipments of copper from the United States to Europe raises the question of how the warring nations are to keep themselves supplied with the metal—so essential in modern warfare. The jump in price to above 14 1/2 cents cash in the London market indicates that the foreign visible supply—which on July 15 amounted to about 70,000 pounds—is all too small.

The powers involved in war even in times of peace produce but a fraction of the copper which they consume, Russia alone excluded. Germany, for example, which is by far the largest consumer abroad, produces less than 60,000 pounds per annum, while recently her use has been 500,000 pounds. England, whose production is practically nil, uses more than 300,000 pounds annually.

The main European source of supply is Spain, where are located the Rio Tinto mines, but even this country's production is but a drop in the bucket compared with Europe's consumptive requirements. At best the available copper supply from the world's copper mines—outside of America—is not over 500,000 pounds per annum, which explains why United States exports run up to nearly 900,000 pounds per annum.

The following table shows the annual production and consumption of the various nations now involved in war (in pounds):

	Production	Consumption
Austria	25,000,000	120,000,000
Belgium and Holland	33,000,000	33,000,000
England	33,000,000	500,000,000
France	25,000,000	250,000,000
Germany	55,000,000	500,000,000
Italy	4,000,000	82,000,000
Russia	80,000,000	90,000,000
Total	166,000,000	1,410,000,000

UNITED FRUIT CO. WILL SOON HAVE A FLEET OF 57 BOATS

When steamers contracted for last year are finished and delivered, the United Fruit Company system will have a fleet of 57 owned boats, representing 280,000 gross tons and costing more than \$30,000,000.

The unique manner in which the building up of this large tropical fleet of refrigerating and especially equipped steamers has been financed has obscured some of the salient points of the substantial equity which is piling up in this branch of the business.

A certain percentage of the cost of each steamer is absorbed in each voyage as a part of the expense of operating that steamer. In a year's time about 10 per cent of the cost is thus absorbed. As things stand now in an average of some months over 11 years all of these 57 steamers will thus have been paid for and will stand on the books without one dollar of capitalization against them.

As to the exact worth of these 57 steamers with their \$30,000,000 cost at the end of 11 years there may be some difference of opinion among authorities. A fair estimate is that they will be worth \$20,000,000, a sum equal to more

COTTON GOODS TRADE INQUIRY IS TO PROCEED

WASHINGTON—Ralph M. Odell, federal commercial agent, expects to leave the United States about Aug. 22, to continue his investigations of the cotton goods trade abroad. His itinerary will include British India, the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Siam, and possibly southern China.

Mr. Odell will be at the New York office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Aug. 10 to 20, in order to give American cotton goods manufacturers and exporters an opportunity to confer with him and offer proposals which will contribute to the value of his investigations.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Naval stores closed last week in New York with prices nominal. The stoppage of export shipments has caused an uneasy feeling among the New York dealers, who expect an overcrowding of the local market. Spirits were unchanged at 47c per gallon dock and 48c per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—The market was unchanged during last week owing to the cessation of business in the southern markets. Prices were nominal.

Quotations as given by the New York Commercial were standing prices at the close of the Savannah exchange and are for graded rosin in yard: Graded B \$4.42, D \$4.05, E \$4.05, F \$4.05, G \$4.05, H \$4.05, I \$4.20, J \$4.30, K \$5.25, L \$5.30, M \$5.40, N \$5.40, O \$6.40, P \$6.50, Q \$6.50, R \$6.50, S \$6.50, T \$6.50, U \$6.50, V \$6.50, W \$6.50, X \$6.50, Y \$6.50, Z \$6.50.

Tar and pitch—New developments were evident in the market for tar during last week. Kiln burned tar was quoted at prices ranging from \$6.60 per barrel. Prices on retort grade were \$6.50 per barrel. Pitch continued on an unchanged basis. Prices of coal tar grades were \$3.00 to \$3.75 and on finest grades a price of \$4.42 was asked.

UNITED STATES WORSTED HAS GOOD HALF YEAR

Net Profits Were \$235,000, Including \$60,000 Put Back In to the Property

For its first half year, the six months to June 30 last, the United States Worsted Company realized net profits of about \$235,000. This includes nearly \$60,000 which was put back into property and which probably will not show up in the income account. Had wool inventories been taken on the basis of June 30 prices, profits for the half-year would have easily reached \$350,000, or the full year's 7 per cent dividends on the \$5,000,000 preferred.

On this basis the worsted company is earning its dividend requirements on its \$5,000,000 7 per cent first preferred stock. Considering the difficult conditions brought about by the new tariff and the general depression in business in the first half of 1914 this showing is regarded as very favorable.

All of the plants are busy. The weaving mills at Lawrence, Mass., are running full time, while the spinning departments are working virtually night and day, the Saxony at the rate of 180 per cent daily production and the Silesia at the rate of 160 per cent.

The result of the European war should be the stimulation of the business of American woolen and worsted mills. The yarn mills are already feeling the effects of the cancellation of European orders, and United States Worsteds is expected to receive and early influx of new orders. As it is, the company is making an enviable reputation for the quality of its cloth products. Its yarn reputation had already been established.

The United States Worsteds management was foresighted enough to contract ahead two weeks ago for its supply of dyestuffs, and is not likely to be handicapped by the withdrawal of European production. The problem of obtaining dye supplies will be acute with some of the mills before many weeks roll around, it is said.

WAR MAY FORCE PRICE OF ZINC UP CONSIDERABLY

Cutting Off of Production Abroad Expected to Stimulate Demand for United States Output

JOPLIN, Mo.—Mine operators are discussing the possible effects of the European war upon the spelter industry, and nearly all of them believe that the price of the metal will be forced up, and that the mines will have to increase their output to meet the demand.

The world's production of spelter in 1912 (later figures not available) was 949,215 long tons, composed as follows: Europe, 644,450 tons; United States, including spelter from Mexican ore, 302,505 tons; Australia, 2260 tons. Production and use in the United States are about equal. European countries consume something over half of what they produce, and with what remains supplies the needs of all the rest of the world outside of the United States.

A prominent interest in the spelter industry says: "European production must be severely curtailed by the war, if not cut off entirely, and mine operators in the United States believe that the demand for our product will be correspondingly stimulated."

"Wherever machinery, railroads or electric batteries are used, zinc is a necessity. Railroad car wheels and shafting for all kinds of power run in bearing or boxes made of this soft metal. Every electric battery requires it, and it forms the base for most paints and has hundreds of other uses. Brass is largely composed of it, and most of the wire and nails, sheet and structural iron and steel are galvanized or coated with it. With the world to supply during the European war, this useful metal will come into far greater commercial prominence in the United States than ever before."

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$6.25 @ 7.75 bbl, 90c @ \$1 bag; pastry, \$6.50 bbl, 85c bag. Butter—Print 35c, tub 34c, 5-lb box \$1.75, 10-lb tub \$3.40. Eggs—Western firsts, 25 @ 35c (according to size); fresh laid, Maine and New Hampshire, 38c; fancy brown, 36 @ 43c. Beans—York State peas, 10c qt, 75c pk; medium, 10 qt, 75c pk; California, 18c qt, 1.25 pk; yellow-eyes, 16c qt, 1.05 pk; kidney, 16c qt, 1.05 pk. Sugar—Granulated, 5 1/2c lb. Cheese—New York full cream, new, 20c lb; Young America, 22c lb. Potatoes—New, 40c pk; Maine, 30c pk; fancy selected, 40c pk. Onions—Native, 8c lb. Squash—Native, 5c lb. Watermelons—Southern, 40c each.

OIL RUNS CURTAILED
TULSA, Okla.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company and Texas Company have notified the Oklahoma corporation commission that only 50 per cent of oil produced in Kansas and Oklahoma will be run by their lines until further notice.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. REVENUES GROW

Although Changes for Year Ended June 30 Last Are Small Compared With 1913, Surplus Is \$600,000

NEW YORK—The American Light & Traction Company continues to show improvement in revenues, although the changes from a year ago are comparatively small. For the 12 months ended June 30 last there was a surplus over dividend payments of more than \$800,000, or about \$200,000 less than in the previous year. It should be remembered, however, that the decrease in surplus results entirely from the increase in amount of dividends paid on the common stock. The company pays 10 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in stock on the common stock each year and as a result there is a substantial increase in the outstanding common stock each year, necessitating the larger dividend outlay.

For the 12 months the surplus available for the common stock was equal to 24.10 per cent on the \$14,611,700 outstanding. In the previous year the balance was equal to 25.38 per cent on the \$13,342,500 stock then outstanding.

Annual increases in revenues have been shown by the company for a number of years, notwithstanding the many reductions in price of gas and electricity at various points. It has been the policy of the company to reduce rates charged at every opportunity in order that the public may reap benefits with the company. As a result there has been a misunderstanding between the management of the company and the cities in which their properties operate, and relations with city councils, etc., have been and are now cordial.

Those who have followed operations of the company in the past state that the improved efficiency of operation has been largely responsible for the liberal showing in net in the face of rate reductions, etc. There has been no appreciable increase in operation expenses for a long time and for the 12 months ended June 30 last they were \$139,465, compared \$110,151 in 1913.

SHOE BUYERS
(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 10)
Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Ashville, N. C.—L. J. Pollock; U. S. Chicago—Messrs. Brown & Sons & Sachs of The Boston Store; Essex, Mass.—Havana—Juan Ussia of V. De Aedo Ussia & Vincent; U. S. Knoxville—W. W. Harbison of Hasen & Harbison Shoe Co.; Essex, Mass.—Macon, Ga.—E. B. Harris; Essex, Mass.—New York—J. J. Connelly of National Suit & Cloth House; Essex, Mass.—New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex, Mass.—Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex, Mass.—Philadelphia—Sam Cohen of Berg Bros.; U. S. Philadelphia—A. Schartz; U. S. Port Arthur, Tex.—A. E. Kahn; U. S. Porto Rico—Serfin Flores; Essex, Mass.—San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. St. Louis—Jacob Rosenberg; U. S. St. Louis—M. M. Rubin; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—Jose Nove; Essex, Mass.—LEATHER BUYERS
Endicott, N. Y.—Mr. Bullingwood of Endicott Johnson & Co., 80 Lincoln St.; Leicester, Eng.—Arthur D. Porter; Leicester, Eng.—C. C. Clemenston of Steinfeld Colle & Co.; Essex, Mass.—London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Mundt Bros. & Co.; Essex, Mass.—(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 108 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS
CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 153,758 head, a loss of 57,340 head, and they were 106,883 head under a year ago. Deliveries of hogs decreased 28,484 head for the week and 53,056 head for the year. Arrivals of cattle were 1233 head smaller than those of the previous week and were 4604 head lighter than the corresponding week one year ago. Sheep receipts fell off \$7,423 head from the preceding week and as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 lost 49,163 head.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Aug. 8:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	77,434	105,918	130,450
Cattle	51,871	53,104	36,535
Sheep	44,453	71,976	95,616
Total	153,758	210,998	262,601

BIG OIL DEAL IS VERIFIED
SAN FRANCISCO—The report that the Independent Producers' Oil agency has contracted to deliver 500,000 barrels of heavy crude oil to the Standard Oil Company of California has been verified at the office of that company and the announcement has aroused general interest, as this is the first time the Standard has ever purchased any oil from the agency.
The closing of the deal indicates that the big buying concerns are short of fuel, although stocks of the refining grades are accumulating.

COTTON TRADING OF WORLD NEARLY AT A STANDSTILL

Activity Largely Confined to Clearing Up of Standing Business—Progress Is Good

NEW YORK—The cotton trade of the world has been at practically a standstill since the closing of the exchanges. All the southern markets have discontinued the publication of spot quotations, while the energies of local traders have been devoted to the closing out of old business. Such operations have made good progress, and it is supposed that practically all the interest left outstanding when business was suspended has now been adjusted with the exception of such contracts as may be involved in the local failures or international commitments. The smooth progress of this evening-up process has naturally brought confidence in the financial position of the trade, but there has been no movement toward any immediate reopening of the market, and sentiment seems to be against any such action pending a more settled condition of international affairs.

Cables received from Liverpool state that spot business has been resumed and report sales at 6.50d, or approximately 13c per pound for American middling. This price, however, doubtless reflects the difficulty of immediately replacing Liverpool stocks rather than a valuation of cotton under war conditions. So far as can be learned, there has been no spot business consummated by local brokers since the close of week before last, but it was stated that Texas was offering new crop strict good middling for prompt shipment to Boston at 11 to 11 1/2c delivered at that point, and that some points in the eastern belt were also asking for bids. For the time being, however, the mills were said to be holding off, and the problem of new crop values under prevailing conditions of international trade is considered largely dependent upon a partial restoration of the export outlet before the new crop begins to move in volume. Meanwhile southern planters are being urged on all sides to market their cotton as slowly as possible, while every effort is being made to secure the assistance of the government as well as of bankers and merchants in such a policy.

Judging from the talk in local circles and the advice received from other trading centers, there appears to be no lack of confidence in the ultimate value of cotton and in considering probabilities, it is perhaps proper to make allowances for greatly improved banking and warehousing facilities in the South and for the likelihood that the actual requirements of countries whose mills continue to run while the war is in progress will break all previous records.

REPORTED LARGE ARMY SHOE SALES NOT YET MADE

Several Inquiries for Prices Have Been Received, but No Contracts Have Been Effectuated

The report that the George E. Keith Company and the W. H. McElwain Company have received large orders for shoes from abroad is said to be incorrect. It is understood, however, that the Keith Company was asked from Paris to quote a price on a consignment of shoes, but no order has been placed.

Several inquiries have been received by makers of army and cheap grades of shoes, but probably no contracts have as yet been placed. Should the war be prolonged and shipping facilities be restored shoe manufacturers and tanners believe that they will sell considerable supplies to England and to France.

The George E. Keith Company has its own retail stores in all the principal cities of Europe and England—Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, London and Liverpool. There are 10 stores in England alone. It is understood that this business abroad has fallen off very sharply. In fact there is practically no business being done there. The company has sufficient stocks abroad but there is no demand.

A continuation of the general suspension of all manufacturing activities in England and on the continent for any considerable time would mean that Europeans would have to turn to America for all kinds of manufactures.

United States exports about \$18,000,000 of shoes annually. Particularly is there opportunity for expansion in South America with European competition eliminated. The United States also exports about \$7,000,000 of sole leather and \$13,000,000 of upper leather a year. If United States tanners can obtain the hides, it is probable that they will be able to sell large supplies of leather abroad.

BRITISH TRADE JULY STATEMENT

LONDON—According to the monthly report of the British board of trade, the imports of the United Kingdom in July decreased \$2,403,000, but the exports increased \$3,576,000 compared with the corresponding month last year.

	1914	1913
Imports	\$20,885,000	\$21,786,000
Exports	\$24,450,000	\$21,164,000
Ex of imports	\$3,565,000	\$14,622,000
From Jan. 1 to July 31:		
Imports	\$435,904,201	\$412,190,272
Exports	\$304,896,635	\$267,590,405
Ex of imports	\$130,987,566	\$144,599,867

PRICE LIMIT FOR SUGAR IS BELIEVED NOT YET IN VIEW

World's Market for Product Is Now Said to Be in Control of American Refiners, With Possibilities of Receiving a Much Higher Figure Than That Now Asked

According to authorities in the sugar trade there is no telling at the moment where prices of refined sugar may go as a result of the war in which practically all of the leading nations of Europe are involved. While prices already have advanced about one cent a pound, it is apparent that American refiners are not at all anxious to take advantage of the abnormal situation that has developed. On the contrary, they are inclined to prevent as far as possible, any unusual appreciation in the value of the product.

This was shown by the announcement made by the American Sugar Refining Company Friday when that company advanced its price of fine granulated to five cents a pound, which price is still one quarter cent a pound below that asked by other refiners. This announcement was to the effect that sugar would be supplied to regular customers only, and that those already having contracts for sugar with the company could not secure additional amounts.

A representative of one of the leading refining companies in discussing the situation said that the world's market for refined sugar at the moment was under the control of American refiners, and that it would be possible to secure a much higher price for the refined product than that which is now being asked by the refiners. Since the beginning of hostilities in Europe, England has purchased in this market between 500,000 and 600,000 bags of refined sugar each containing 100 pounds, at prices ranging from 4.35c to 5.35c a pound, domestic, and that Great Britain is still in the market for additional supplies.

It is this enormous demand that has caused the sharp advance that has already taken place, together with the fact that manufacturers of beet sugars in this country are not disposed to offer any of the new products at the present

time. Ordinarily, it is stated, they are in the habit of offering futures several months ahead, but for the present this policy is not in force.

England is mainly dependent for her supplies upon France, Austria and Germany. The use of sugar in Great Britain averages about 175,000 tons a month, and being at war with Germany she will be unable to draw on her usual source of supply as both Germany and Austria will require practically all of their sugar for home consumption. France is better than is actually needed for her own use, but under existing conditions it is considered extremely doubtful if France would let even her ally have any of the surplus stock. As a result of this situation, England must turn to America for accommodations, and America must give up sugar which will probably be needed for use here.

That this demand is still unsatisfied is evident by the fact that at present the equivalent of 5,50c is being bid for refined sugar by England. Of the sugar already sold for export the American Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company have supplied it all, these two companies being the only ones in a position to offer full duty sugar. The British government assumes the war risk on these sugars which are shipped in American vessels. A shipment of 10,000 bags was made by the steamship Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport line, while other shipments will be made by the American vessels.

The European production of beet sugar usually amounts to about 8,000,000 tons a year, but it is believed that the production this year by reason of the fact that male labor will be scarce in the various fields and which will undoubtedly result in a large acreage of beet roots being affected by lack of proper cultivation.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

A list of the corporations formed last week in Massachusetts, with capitalization and the names of the leading incorporators, is given herewith:
F. H. Houghton Company, Boston; David A. Marshall, Samuel Kravatz, Frank H. Houghton, Caroline D. Houghton; florist; \$10,000.
The O. & J. Machine Company, Worcester; Webster Thayer Jr., Emanuel Johnson, Clinton S. Marshall, Charles H. Oulund, John B. Moss, William P. Palmer; \$100,000.
Manhattan Egg Company, Boston; Max Pollack, Harry Remyan, Harry E. Ehrlich; \$5000.
The Potter Shurtliff Company, Boston; Will H. Potter, Fred T. Shurtliff; dry goods; \$10,000.
Gordon Rubber Company, Chelsea;

Louis Hahn, Mark Baron, William M. Gordon; \$10,000.
Adams, Cushing & Foster, Inc., Boston; Walter F. Cushing, Theodore D. Foster, Goldsmith L. Davis; stationery; \$150,000.
Boston Motor Manufacturing Company, Boston; Henry J. Simons, Saul Weiss, David Flower; \$200,000.
Aspinwall Mining Company, Boston; Edward B. Winsor, Robert E. Croke, Jr., Francis M. Chick; \$50,000.
The H. A. Savage Lumber Company, Boston; Wilmut C. Frear, Herman A. Savage, Edward Kenney; \$25,000.
Anastasi Life-Boat Company, Boston; Anthony Anastasi, Anthony J. Raciti, Achille L. Florine; \$25,000.
Atlas Sign Company, Inc., Boston; Peter Anderson, Oscar Haglund, Fred Anderson; \$10,000.

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY LOOKS FOR LITTLE EFFECT BY WAR

W. H. Bowker, director of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, says:

"At this moment I do not think that the European war can have any serious effect on the consumption of fertilizers in this country, nor any material effect upon the earnings of the fertilizer industry. It is true that Germany controls the sole source of available potash of the world. Potash for agricultural purposes is not contraband. It is a tremendous source of profit and revenue to Germany. She may let it out and she may not. If she lets it out there is a question if we can get ships sailing under neutral flags to bring it to this country."

"All high-grade, complete fertilizers contain potash. It is one of the three essentials to the production of maximum crops, but it is believed that many soils are well stocked with potash and that good crops can be grown for a time with fertilizers containing little or no potash. It is also believed that farmers will take fertilizers without potash for next year's use, and because there will be an unusual demand for food stuffs from this country, there should be a larger sale of fertilizers."

"This country is the home of phosphate, which is the basis of fertilizers. Germany imports our phosphates extensively. She is almost as much dependent on our phosphates as we are on her potash. This country also has a good supply of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, with which to dissolve the phosphates and make them available for immediate crop assimilation. It also produces a large amount of nitrogen-bearing products, such as sulphate of ammonia, fish and meat tankages, seed meals, etc. It is dependent upon Chile for its nitrate of soda. Nitrate of soda for agricultural purposes is not contraband and Chile should let it out freely, but the question is, can we secure neutral vessels to bring it to this country?"

"Knowing that we have sufficient phosphates, and assuming that we shall obtain sufficient nitrogen, there is every reason to believe that the sale of nitrogenous, soluble, phosphatic fertilizers

will be equal to that of any year, and there is every reason to believe that profits will not be impaired.
"The fertilizer industry is basic. It deals in plant food or fertility. It is essential to the agriculture of the older parts of the world. It can be affected only temporarily by war."

SUGAR PRICES AGAIN ADVANCED

NEW YORK—The American Sugar Refining Company has advanced its price of refined sugar 1/4 cent a pound to 5 1/4 cents.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers have withdrawn from the market.

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Leading Events in Athletics English County Cricket

SURREY ELEVEN TAKES LEAD IN COUNTY CRICKET

Middlesex Is Forced to Surrender First Place in English Standings, Although With Kent Still Has Good Chance for Title

BLYTHER BEST BOWLER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The following tables show the position of the cricket county championship and the leading averages up to and including July 25:

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP									
County	W.	L.	T.	P.	W.	R.	B.	P.	P.
Surrey	10	10	1	0	10	61	76.25		
Middlesex	13	8	1	0	13	48	73.84		
Kent	17	11	3	0	17	49	70.58		
Hampshire	18	8	3	0	18	53	58.88		
Warwickshire	16	6	3	0	16	43	52.75		
Sussex	16	4	3	0	16	42	52.50		
Nottingham	13	3	3	0	13	35	40.23		
Essex	15	6	7	0	15	36	48.00		
Yorkshire	18	6	3	0	18	43	47.77		
Leicestershire	10	4	0	0	10	34	42.50		
Northampton	14	4	0	0	14	29	41.42		
Gloucestershire	16	5	0	0	16	31	38.75		
Derbyshire	12	3	7	0	12	20	36.00		
Worcestershire	14	1	0	0	14	12	17.14		
Somerset	12	1	0	0	12	10	16.66		
Gloucestershire	14	0	1	0	14	7	10.00		

The match at Worcester between Worcestershire and Sussex, in which no result on the first innings was arrived at, is not included.

A win counts five points. In drawn games the side leading on the first innings scores three points, and the side behind on the first innings one point.

FIRST CLASS AVERAGES

Batting									
County	W.	R.	B.	P.	W.	R.	B.	P.	P.
J. W. Hearne	10	1,623	204	7	65.00				
C. P. Mead	37	1,717	213	4	52.03				
Tarrant	33	1,558	215	1	50.03				
Hobbs	33	1,558	215	1	50.03				
F. E. Woolley	33	1,558	215	1	48.50				
Hirst	33	1,558	215	1	48.50				
P. Perrin	24	1,056	103	1	46.00				
W. H. Dooly	24	869	126	4	43.45				
R. B. Dooly	24	869	126	4	43.45				
Hardstaff	23	834	213	3	42.70				
Ducat	25	900	118	3	40.90				
P. R. Foster	30	1,060	305	2	38.92				
H. P. Chaplin	30	1,060	305	2	38.92				
S. G. Smith	22	772	78	2	35.00				
King	22	772	78	2	35.00				

A change will be noticed in the order of the counties, Middlesex's usual place at the head of the county table being now occupied by Surrey. All the three leading counties, Surrey, Middlesex and Kent appear to be in the running for the championship and during the remainder of the season should put up a keen fight. Middlesex lost their leading position during the week as a result of the match with Kent, who beat them by an innings and 45 runs after a poor display by the former county. Kent won the toss and knocked out 265 runs in about three and a half hours, a really remarkable score when it is considered that the runs were made on a bowlers' wicket of Tarrant, J. W. Hearne, J. T. Hearne, and Haig. The fielding, however, was of the poorest description, eight catches being missed. In reply Middlesex could do no better than 88 in their first innings and 132 in their second.

Considering how wet the pitch was and how much and how quickly the ball was turning, a few mis-hits were to be expected. Slow, cautious batting was also to be expected, but Kent were unable apparently to remember this for any length of time. At one point there was no scoring for eight successive maidens and then came 10 four-hits in succession. And to begin with Humphreys and Hardings hit 50 in the first half hour, both being dismissed for the same number of runs each, namely 28. Seymour and Woolley also batted with confidence and at one point put on 71 runs in 65 minutes. Then Seymour, with his score of 42, sent a ball too near S. H. Saville, the Cambridge captain and one of the only two Middlesex cricketers to field at all well, and was brilliantly run out. A period of purely defensive play followed and then Hubble cut three balls from Tarrant between point, cover-point, and mid-off for four, while Jennings hit two fours to leg and was then dismissed.

Mr. Troughton, the only amateur on the Kent side, continued the hitting policy, getting three consecutive fours off Tarrant, but after adding another four to his score he was brilliantly caught by Hendren. Hubble, who had started very quietly, also began to hit out and made his last 49 out of 50 in about three quarters of an hour, but in the earlier and more laborious part of his innings, while he was making one he might have been stumped twice and caught once. Hulse who made a lively 21 ought to have been sent back to the pavilion before he had scored.

Middlesex really defeated themselves by their atrocious fielding, but the general condemnation does not include Mr. Saville and Hendren. The latter had a lot of extra work to do, fielding as he did at long-on to one bowler and at long-off to another in two entirely different parts of the field, but Hendren as a fielder revels in having plenty to do. The two catches with which Hendren

LEADS CAMBRIDGE VARSITY CRICKET



(Copyright by Sport & General)
CAPT. S. H. SAVILLE

got rid of Troughton and Jennings were exceptional efforts. As to the bowling J. T. Hearne was the only person to meet with any success taking 4 for 65 while Tarrant's four wickets cost 106 runs.

Little need be said about the Middlesex batting. Mr. Warner and J. W. Hearne made 18 and 15 respectively in difficult circumstances while Mr. Kidd and Mr. Haig made 17 and 19 by good driving. Few of the batsmen however were very successful in dealing with the insidious bowling of Blythe who showed all his well known skill in taking 7 wickets for 26. Woolley also bowled well in taking 2 for 51. In their second innings Middlesex started well by putting on 72 runs for 2 wickets, Mr. Robertson making 37 and Tarrant 20. Then came an extraordinary collapse although the wicket was improving every minute and seven men were out for 86. Mr. Saville who made 25 and Mr. Haig, not out 20, hit hard for a time, but the match was quickly over, the whole side being out for 132. This time Woolley proved the most destructive bowler taking 7 wickets for 54 and at one point securing four wickets for one run.

Five days after Drake's feat in taking four wickets with four successive balls, S. G. Smith repeated the performance at the expense of Warwickshire. Only 13 players had previously done this. J. Wells of Kent, the father of H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, was the first to take four wickets with four balls in 1862, but the most recent instances were in 1905, when Mr. Brearley for Lancashire secured four Somerset wickets in this way, and in 1907, when the feat was accomplished by two Middlesex players, Tarrant and Trott. Drake almost followed up his four wicket feat by performing the hat trick and would have done so had not a catch been dropped off his bowling. His bowling helped Yorkshire to win an uphill fight by 97 runs, although they only scored 75 runs in their first innings to Nottinghamshire's 161. Rhodes with 4 wickets for 33 was also again successful.

Gloucestershire had the unpleasant experience of being twice beaten by over 300 runs, Sussex winning by 364 runs, and Kent beating them by 323 runs. Surrey routed Lancashire and Hampshire during the week, their victory over the latter county taking them to the head of the county list.

HOPE CUP RACES WILL BE IN 1914

BRISTOL, R. I.—Hope is freely expressed in this city, where the America cup candidate Resolute lies off her builder's yards, that it will be necessary to postpone the America's cup races for a month only instead of for a year. Neither R. W. Emmons, 2d, manager of the Resolute, nor any of the flag officers' syndicate which financed the boat can be reached, but it is stated at the Herreshoff yards that Mr. Emmons has expressed pleasure at the prospect that the races may be held in October.

The European war put the contest over for a year, it pointed out, it will be difficult and expensive to bring the candidates Resolute and Vanitie into their best racing form. Both the American aspirants are nearly at their top form now.

Nothing can be learned here of the sentiments of A. S. Cochrane, owner of the Vanitie, which left Newport a few days ago for City Island, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 5, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 2, Venice 1.
Venice 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 12, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville 6, Cleveland 3.
Columbus 2, Indianapolis 0.
Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 2.

PRESS TOURNEY STARTS TODAY AT WOLLASTON CLUB

Francis Ouimet and Brother Among Entrants—Special Trophies Offered

QUINCY, Mass.—With Francis Ouimet, national open champion, among the entrants, the qualification rounds of the invitation golf tournament under the auspices of the Boston Press Club started over the links of the Wollaston Golf Club at Montclair today. Raymond Ouimet, junior state champion, and brother of the national title holder, will also take part, while A. G. Lockwood, R. W. Brown, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., R. R. Freeman, A. H. Goodale, J. J. Gallagher, M. F. O'Connell, V. S. Lawrence and F. H. Hoyt are low score men who will be among the starters.

None of the leading players showed up for play in the morning, but taking in the handicaps of some of the players coupled with the cards turned in there was little chance of any of the stars winning a net trophy in the qualifying round.

J. R. Stuart, 34, of Brae Burn, turned in a handicap of 21 strokes, turned in a medal card of 80 for a net of 59, figures that can hardly be reached by any player not favored with a big handicap.

R. V. Bean of Winchester was another player who bettered 70 for a net score.

He had a gross card of 86 which, helped out by a handicap of 18, gave him a net of 68.

Out in the Net

J. R. Stuart, 34 Brae Burn 40 40 21 59

J. E. Lancaster, Hilly 42 42 18 80

R. V. Bean, Winchester 46 46 18 87

D. T. O'Connell, Wollaston 48 48 22 70

A. H. Goodale, Wollaston 39 39 17 76

H. R. Driver, Wollaston 45 45 13 71

E. F. Emerson, Hatherly 49 49 17 74

E. E. Mason, Country 41 41 8 49

W. H. Garland, Wollaston 45 45 18 84

B. K. Stephenson, Wollaston 46 46 18 77

J. R. Nicholas, Country 47 47 15 77

H. E. Raton, Homestead 48 48 15 77

H. H. Boardman, Mowbray 47 47 15 77

H. C. Buckmaster, Tedeco 50 50 13 73

W. G. Kendall, Wollaston 45 45 18 84

J. B. Brennan, Wollaston 59 59 14 81

H. F. Vincent, Country 59 59 10 69

E. A. Knight, Wollaston 45 45 18 84

K. A. Loring, Mowbray 56 56 12 64

J. A. Waters, Wollaston 47 47 10 57

E. A. Knight, Wollaston 45 45 18 84

K. A. Loring, Mowbray 56 56 12 64

H. E. Emerson, Hatherly 49 49 17 74

D. T. O'Connell, Wollaston 48 48 22 70

H. E. Ellis, Sharon 67 67 11 78

In answer to a number of requests, the committee in charge has voted to receive entries from golfers who play with handicaps of 12 or less in the ratings of the Massachusetts Golf Association. The course has been put in fine condition by the golf committee and some low scores are looked for.

Prizes will be given today in the qualification round for the best gross and net scores, and special trophies for the tournament have been contributed by Gen. Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe and by the publishers of the Boston Post and the Boston Journal.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Francis Ouimet won a place in the semi-final round of the John Shepherd, Jr. golf trophy Saturday by defeating A. M. Crosby of Chestnut Hill, 3 and 1.

The Meadowbrook Magpies won the junior polo championship of the United States Saturday by defeating the Aiken Tigers 11 goals to 5 1/2.

J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair won the chief trophy of the Mohawk Golf Club tournament Saturday by defeating John Neville, Pacific coast champion, by 7 and 6.

The Boston golf team of advertising men defeated New York in their match at Providence yesterday 19 points to 10. It was the first time Boston had won this annual event.

Louis Diabrow established a new world's mile automobile record for circular dirt track at St. Louis Saturday of 46 1-5. He also set a new two-mile record of 1m. 32 3-5.

Richard Harte, Jr., of Philadelphia retained the Maine state lawn tennis singles championship Saturday by defeating Edgar Scott, also of Philadelphia, in the final round at Bar Harbor: 6-1; 6-1; 6-2.

J. C. Parke, A. H. Lowe and T. M. Mavrogordato of the British Davis tennis team sailed from Boston Saturday on the Franconia. Their departure was unexpected as they had entered some of the American tournaments scheduled for this month.

The various national sculling championships titles of the United States were won at Philadelphia Saturday as follows: Senior single sculls, J. P. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; senior four oars, University Barge Club; intermediate four oars, Duluth Boat Club; senior quadruple sculls, Riverside Boat Club; championship senior singles, Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club; senior eight-oar, Duluth Rowing Club; intercity octopede, New York A. C.; quarter mile senior singles, E. Butler, Toronto Rowing Club.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Atlanta 3, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 6, Mobile 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Waco 4, Austin 0.
Waco 4, Austin 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Jersey City 6, Toronto 2.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 7, Newark 1.
Newark 10, Rochester 7.
Providence 3, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 4.

WESTERN TEAMS WILL SOON CLOSE EASTERN SERIES

Boston and New York Will Come Together the Latter Part of the Week in Games Which Will Mean Much to Each

SCHEDULE FOR WEEK

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING									
Team	W.	L.	1914	1913	Team	W.	L.	1914	1913
New York	56	39	589	586	Chicago	53	47	550	529
St. Louis	54	45	529	560	Boston	50	46	521	420
Philadelphia	48	51	474	422	Cincinnati	47	53	470	396
Brooklyn	42	52	447	439	Pittsburgh	42	54	437	525

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 1.

Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

This week finds the western clubs of the National league completing their second invasion of the eastern circuit for the season of 1914 and there will be a short series of West vs. West and East vs. East before the eastern teams start out on their third and final swing around the western circuit. The full schedule for this week follows:

Monday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.

Tuesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.

Wednesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.

Thursday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Saturday—Boston at New York, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago, Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Boston has continued to occupy the center of the stage during the past week and bids fair to remain a prominent factor in the race for the pennant during the remainder of the season. No team in the league has shown any faster baseball than have Manager Stallings' men during the past month and with the early return of Captain Evers to the lineup the team should improve its present standing.

This week will find the Giants playing against two first division teams and it will be interesting to see how they hold up. Boston will be met the latter part of the week and it will be the first time these two teams have come together since the last named began to show championship form.

Manager McGraw will have to capture more than half of the contests if he is to continue to be regarded as the logical representative of the older league in the next world's series.

Chicago and St. Louis have of late given little promise of remaining in the first division throughout the season. Boston and Cincinnati have both shown much better baseball than either of the two, and Philadelphia is beginning to show consistent strength. While there is still a big chance for unexpected happenings, it would look just now as if New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia should be the first division teams when the season ends.

Brooklyn and Pittsburgh are showing little strength and bid fair to compete for seventh place in the final standing.

FOOTBALL SQUAD AT MICHIGAN TO REPORT SEPT. 7

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Forty of the leading candidates for the University of Michigan football team have been ordered to report to Coach Fielding H. Yost for fall practice at Ferry field Sept. 7. This early call is due to the fact that the Wolverines will meet Harvard this year.

Michigan candidates were given a long spring practice this year and several of the candidates have been doing a little work here this summer in connection with their studies in the summer school. As there will be only four veterans in this year's squad, Coach Yost realizes that he will have a lot of extra work getting the men into championship form for the Crimson game at Boston, Oct. 31. The schedule for the year follows:

Oct. 3, Case, at Ann Arbor; 10, Vanderbilt, at Ann Arbor; 17, Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing; 24, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 31, Harvard, at Cambridge; Nov. 7, Pennsylvania, at Ann Arbor; 14, Cornell, at Ann Arbor.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

Chicago 58 44 560
Baltimore 54 43 567
Brooklyn 50 43 538
Indianapolis 52 46 531
Buffalo 49 48 548
Kansas City 45 57 441
Pittsburgh 42 55 433
St. Louis 44 58 431

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 3, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 9, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 3, Buffalo 2.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Indianapolis 4, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 3, Kansas City 2.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Baltimore at Indianapolis.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Muskogee 5, Tulsa 0.
McAlester 4, Henrietta 2.

DEFENDERS AND CHALLENGERS AT WEST SIDE CLUB

Australasian and United States Davis Tennis Cup Players Practise on N. Y. Courts

NEW YORK.—With both the United States and Australasian Davis cup lawn tennis teams here for practice on the West Side Tennis Club grounds today, the 1914 series for the famous international trophy entered on its final stage. The challenge round will start Thursday with the Australasian challengers meeting the United States defenders in two singles matches. The draw has not yet been made, but the first day's play will probably be Capt. N. E. Brookes of Australasia vs. Capt. M. E. McLoughlin, of the United States and A. F. Wilding of Australia vs. R. N. Williams, 2d, of the United States. Friday a doubles match will be played and on Saturday the two final singles matches will take place.

The two final singles matches of the Australasian-British Isles final round were played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Saturday and resulted in victories for the British Isles. This made the final result of this series 3 victories to 2 in favor of Australasia.

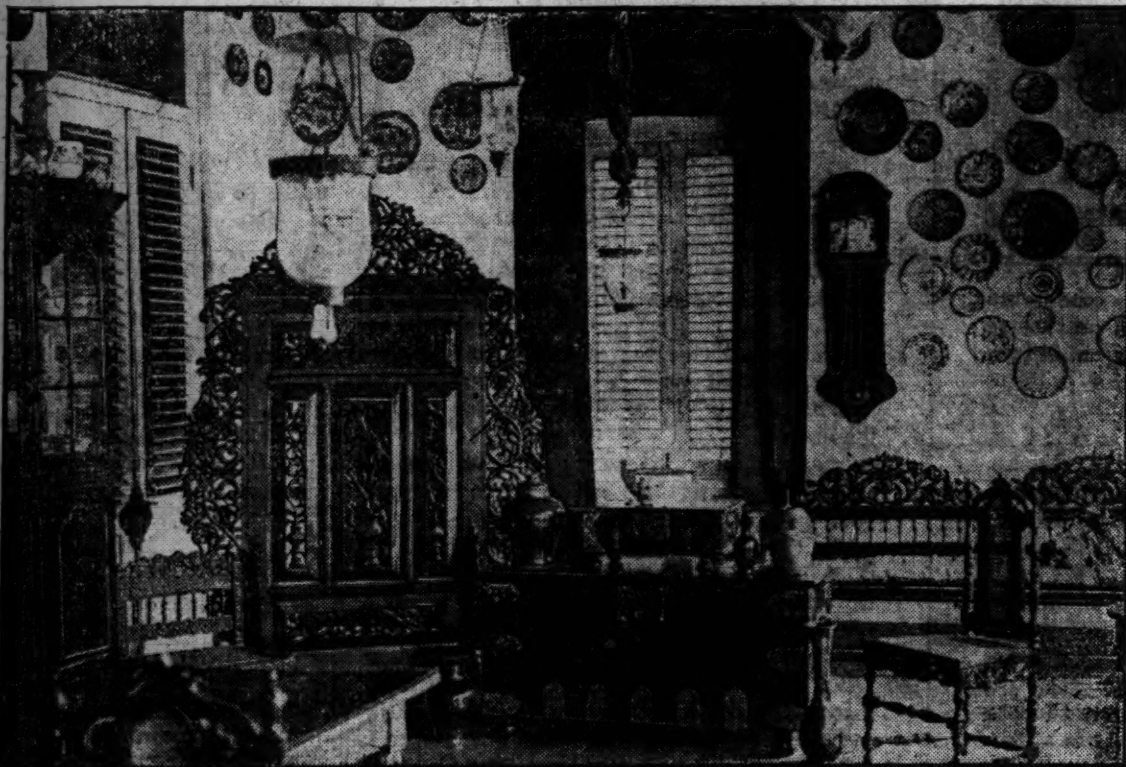
These matches were a disappointment to the gallery, as Captain Brookes and A. F. Wilding decided not to play for Australasia, and as they had been nominated, the two matches were defaulted.

In order that the gallery might see some tennis, S. N. Doust was substituted for Brookes and A. W. Dunlop for Wilding, and in each case the Australasian was defeated.

Doust played Lowe and with a set to the credit of each player and the third set at 7 games all, Doust was forced to withdraw from the match, thus defaulting to Lowe. Neither player showed championship tennis. The Park-Dunlop match resulted in a straight-set victory for the British captain. The two matches by points follow:

THE HOME FORUM

Corner of Mr. Prange's House, Batavia, Java



While Gazing on the Stars

Often while gazing on the stars,
From day's loud traffic alone and free,
Mysterious voices speak to me.
Night's deeper shade, the very silence
bears

A solemn message, here truth uprears
Her glorious face in grand sublimity,
Bridging all space in one vast unity
Where fable fades and falsehood disappears.

Infinite power, I bow in silent awe
Before these mighty depths of space,
Yet see that one harmonious law
Binds every orb in its appointed place.

The pale star that glimmers through a cloud
Speaks for the whole articulate and loud.
—George H. Sands, in Portland Oregonian.

World Needs Models

The world needs models more than
it does critics; it needs exemplars more
than it does preceptors.—Dallas (Tex.)
News.

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Japanese Court Ladies

The first Dutch fleet arrived at Jacatra, on the north coast of the island of Java, in 1596. There the sailors built a fortress which they named Batavia and from this small beginning the present capital of the Netherlands Indies sprang.

Batavia is now the seat of government, a fine city filled with beautiful buildings, and with its wonderful museum is the center for all the arts and sciences of the island. Java, although not the largest, is quite the most important of the islands of the East Indian archipelago. Its population, which is very dense, exceeds that of all the other islands in the Indian ocean put together, and owing to its marvelous climate and the wonderful energy and industry of its inhabitants, the island is extremely rich. Not only does it merit the title of "The Garden of the East," but it is also called the granary of the East Indian islands. Its rice fields and its sugar plantations are the finest in the world and are a perpetual source of income to Holland, the country to which it owes allegiance.

It would be difficult to describe the wonderful treasures which are displayed in the museum at Koningsplein. In its treasure room are crown jewels which once belonged to the rajahs and sultans who reigned here in eastern magnificence long ago. It is rich also in its collections of coins, weapons, antique porcelain, silverwork, brass and crystal. Mr. Prange, the secretary, lives in a house adjoining the museum, through which he must always pass as he goes in or out. His house is itself a veritable museum, for every room is furnished in the old Dutch style of one period. The chairs, benches, tables, hanging lamps, cupboards and chests, are in the fashion of 1650. They are the work of native carpenters of that day, under the superintendence of Dutch cabinetmakers and are perfect both in workmanship and design.

St. Regis Indian Reservation in Two Countries

Among the interesting settlements in the valley of the St. Lawrence, where the early influence of the French on the future of lower Canada is so easily traceable, may be mentioned the St. Regis Indian reservation on the south bank of the river. Situated at a point where the boundary lines of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario and of the state of New York intersect, interesting in its historical legends and tales, and beautiful as to scenery, this old Iroquois mission is linked to the past by a long line of events, writes Helen M. Hilts in the Southern Workman. To the north of the reservation the Canadian woods stretch away to the horizon, on the northeast and southwest are to be seen, dotted at this point with many islands, the beautiful blue waters of the St. Lawrence, while on the south from 40 to 60 miles away are the tall peaks of the Adirondack mountains, forming a purple and gray background in plain view on every clear day.

When the allotment of land was made by the Canadian government, the reservation was supposed to be entirely in the Dominion of Canada, but by the treaty of Ghent, adopted in 1814, the boundary line was so fixed as to cut the reservation in two; and, at the present time, a small portion lies in northern New York and is under the control of the Indian department at Washington. The first settlement at St. Regis was made by emigrants from Caughnawaga, Canada, about 1755. The St. Regis Indians are of Iroquois ancestry, many of them originally belonging to the Mohawk tribe of eastern New York.

Scholars in History

I become aware of the great importance in a nation's history of the individual fame of scholars and literary men. I fear that it is far greater than the world is willing to acknowledge, or perhaps I should say than the world has thought of acknowledging.—Longfellow.

Fireless Steam Locomotive

A fireless steam locomotive is enough of a novelty to deserve a word of description, says a writer in the New York Post. Such a machine is in daily operation at a large manufacturing plant in Dayton, O. It weighs something over 37 tons, and is used for shunting cars about a freight yard. The propelling energy comes from a large tank on wheels, 13 feet long and six feet in diameter. This tank has no tubes such as an ordinary locomotive boiler. It is prepared for use by being half filled with water and then connected with a stationary steam boiler under steam at 150 pounds pressure. In from 12 to 15 minutes the pressure in the tank is raised to 150 pounds, and the locomotive is then ready for use.

It has unusually large cylinders, which are supplied with steam from the tank through a reducing valve, which cuts the pressure down to 60 pounds. But the cylinders will operate with as low a pressure as 10 pounds. With one charge this novel locomotive will run for two to three hours, according to the amount of work it has to do. It seems particularly suitable for use in places, such as lumber yards, where the fire hazard is serious. It carries no fire of any kind and nothing but exhaust steam passes up the stack.

College Girls and Household Work

When Mary Lyon, in 1837, opened Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts as the earliest institution in the United States of collegiate grade, to be organized for the education exclusively of women, she made it a part of the requirements that each student should devote some small part of her time to the domestic work of the college. With the growth of so-called "social refinements," however, the feeling has developed among certain classes of women that household work is not suited for an educated girl, and even that a sort of social degradation accompanies its regular performance—a feeling, by the way, we are told by the Christian Intelligencer, that is doing as much as anything else to stimulate that false pride which lies at the bottom of so much domestic unhappiness. It therefore speaks volumes for the good sense of the Mount Holyoke students and for the character of the education and influence of that institution that when lately, in deference to their supposed revolt against the domestic work requirement, the opportunity was given to them to decline to perform such service, 748 out of the 800 students declared their entire willingness to continue to do this work as heretofore. It is to be hoped, concludes the Intelligencer, that the example of Mount Holyoke will find a responsive echo in many schools and homes throughout the land.

TRANSITION PERIOD IN EDUCATION

WE have reached a transition period in education, a period demanding readjustments," writes William F. Feltner in the Educational Review, and this sentence is the keynote of a forcible article. Some of the chief points he makes may be thus summarized:

In the intellectual realm there is no democracy. The 10-talent man will always surpass the 5-talent man. In our quest for educational democracy we have afforded equal opportunities, but as a rule it has been for the best intellectually. We must recognize that the child with small ability should be trained up to the limit of his ability on those subjects which he is able to master. A uniform program is no longer possible.

We should have short courses in commercial subjects and industrial subjects. As a rule at the present time where commercial subjects and the practical arts are introduced into the high school, they are either reserved for the third or fourth year or are treated as introductory. We need courses that will be frankly utilitarian from the first day of the term.

The present academic course demands the same work from boys and girls. Why should there not be optional studies? Every subject must present itself at

Disarmament

"Put up the sword!" The voice of Christ once more
Speaks, in the pauses of the cannon's roar,
O, men and brothers! let that voice be heard.
War fails, try peace; put up the useless sword!

Fear not the end. There is a story told
In Eastern tents, when autumn nights grow cold,
And round the fire the Mongol shepherds sit:
With grave responses listening unto it:
Once, on the errands of his mercy bent,
Buddha, the holy and benevolent,
Met a fell monster, huge and fierce of look,
Whose awful voice the hills and forests shook.

"O, son of peace!" the giant cried, "thy fate
Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to hate."
The unarmed Buddha looking, with no trace

Of fear or anger, in the monster's face,
In pity said: "Poor fiend, even thou I love."
Lo! as he spoke the sky-tall terror sank
To hand-breadth size; the huge abhorrence shrank

Into the form and fashion of a dove;
And where the thunder of its rage was heard,
Circling above him sweetly sang the bird;
"Hate hath no harm for love," so ran the song;

"And peace unweaponed conquers every wrong."
—John G. Whittier.

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POWER OF PURIFIED SELFHOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT only by metaphor, but also in plain and definite words did Jesus, the mighty expounder of truth, teach that unless a man's innermost being—the thought that precedes his actions, is pure, he will fail to find the kingdom. One cannot think two ways; to endeavor so to do is to illustrate the house divided against itself, which inevitably must fall. The Master laid paramount stress upon right thought—that is, purified, spiritual thought; we are told in the gospel narratives that when he looked upon his hearers he "knew their thoughts." He could see how desire fluctuated first to one side and then to the other as the struggle between mortal mind and the attraction of divine Love went on. Thus when the rich young ruler went to him he diagnosed his mental condition at once and applied to him the severest of all tests—the surrender of that which he loved most.

It is clinging to material things which obscures our vision and impedes our best work. We think we are strong to do the right when, in fact, we are adding to our weakness by false trusts. The secret of true living was found by the Apostle Paul when he was able to write, "When I am weak, then am I strong." He exulted in the power of God and knew that according to the working of God's power and not according to anything that he himself possessed was he able to be loyal to the exalted work to which he had put his hands. And Jesus exemplified this when he once spoke of the necessity of binding the "strong man" before his house can be entered. What the "strong man" is we are learning now in the light of Christian Science, which has come not only to teach the incomparable value of right thinking, but also to reveal its

source and to show how to apply it. Every material thought is a swathe that seems to bind man and hamper his progress, misleading him also into the belief that he is strong of himself; hence it is that failure and disaster so often attend human effort in the best causes. What does this mean except that "a man's foes" are "they of his own household"? Therefore unless a man is able to master and utterly extirpate these foes, the false thoughts that are the product of erroneous concepts, leading to a belief in the power of evil, he will continue to be the victim of his own error.

The rule here indicated is of widespread application. We can do no good either for ourselves or any one else unless the starting point of our effort is right. We may possibly live comfortable lives; get a fair amount of enjoyment; even accumulate wealth; but living for these alone is to make self-interest the first consideration. If man really were a material being whose existence was limited to three score years and ten, even then apologists for the selfish life would have a flimsy excuse, for there is no greater joy than rising above one's selfishness by helping others who may be in distress. Man's duty and privilege lie in two directions, both of which have the same motive—love. When we know something of love for God, good, we shall begin to know and practise love to our neighbor. And Christian Science is unfolding to mankind the simplicity of this knowledge. In a metaphysical sense, it is bringing God nearer to humanity. Of course, in reality there never has been and never can be an absentee God, for He is omnipresent Truth; but the Christian Scientist finds that the strength of his heart

and all his desires are in the consciousness that God is very near to him, as near, indeed, that he can say, "God is my Life."

To attain to this is not so difficult as some seem to think. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 338): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. . . . Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way." This is putting into more felicitous and stimulating words the popular axiom that "God helps those who help themselves." When our desires are toward God, He is ready to help us in every way. And every added desire of this kind testifies to the purification of thought—a process that is always going on as thought is turned from the material to the spiritual, from the mortal to the immortal. It is in this way that the human self is transformed and regenerated. New springs of joy then make their appearance; new avenues of labor for God and humanity present themselves; and the wisdom that comes from above is given just at the moment when it is most needed.

There never was a time when the opportunities for loyalty and joyfully serving God and man were greater than they are today. On every side there are calls for Christly men and women; for those who under the benign influence and power of the Science of Christianity, actuated by the spirit of the Master, will gladly bear testimony that now, as of old, Christ, Truth, is in our midst, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, making the lame to walk, cleansing sinners, and, indeed, doing all those wonderful works that form such "good news" in the inspiring records of Jesus and his disciples. Gratitude to our heavenly Father is rising everywhere for the heaven of Christian Science thought, displacing that which is false and unreal. This is not the product of great, sudden, or spasmodic revivals; it is the fruit that comes from the seed of Truth sown here and there, giving practical evidence, such as no reasoning mind can reject, that whenever and wherever man is recognized as the offspring of Spirit, the reflection of Love, then begins in the individual a good work whose far-reaching effects no mortal can foresee. Thus does spiritual truth find its legitimate home in human consciousness, purifying, elevating, and enabling man to know the power that attends unflinching faith in God.

HOW WANTS OF SOME PLANTS ARE MET

A FERN growing in a pot and lacking water sends a root down the outside of the pot to the saucer below containing water which for some reason has not seeped through into the soil. The sundew not only wraps its tentacles about its insect prey, but will actually stretch out toward and enfold it. The dodder, a parasite which after the first few weeks of germinating has no roots of its own and no leaves, living entirely on other plants, threads its way among grass stalks until it finds a suitable plant which it selects as its host. After noting these precocious doings of certain plants, S. Leonard Bastin, writing in the Scientific American, says:

"In much the same way the tendrils of climbing plants show quite clearly that they can feel things at a distance. A young pea-plant which was used in an experiment proved to be astonishingly clever in this respect. A stick was placed near the plant at a distance of two inches, and during the few hours which followed a very strange thing happened. The tendril, which at first was held between the leaflets, where it

had been developed, dropped down to a horizontal position. This was, of course, merely a matter of growth, but it was almost at once followed by a very decided movement of the tendril toward the stick. Finally, the whole of the upper shoot of the plant leaned over. Meanwhile the tip of the tendril was busy making sure of its hold. One could not very well get away from the idea that the tendril knew, if the word is permissible, that a support was within reach."

Many other cases of what is called "root intelligence" are related. A hazel bush growing in the upper part of an old willow tree, dropped its roots downwards through the hollow trunk 12 feet to the ground. Still more interesting is a trailing cactus that sent its roots through a hole in a galvanized roof a distance of nine feet to the ground; and most admirable of all is the feat of a service tree the seeds of which had sown themselves on the top of the shell of an oak. The mold in which it sprouted being apparently insufficient for its needs, it sent down a large bundle of roots to the ground within the shell of the oak. The roots increased so much in size that as they did not divide until near the ground, they looked like so many small trunks. In the soil, however, toward which they directed themselves, there was a large stone about a foot square, and had their direction remained unchanged they would have grown down upon this. So about half a yard above the ground they divided, part going to one side and part to the other; and one of them branched into a fork, one leg accompanying one bundle and one the other, so that on reaching the ground they inclosed the stone and penetrated on the two sides of it.

Sense of Moral Responsibility Need of Theater

The trouble with the theater today is that with many managers it has no sense of moral responsibility, asserts the Syracuse Journal. Managers with a few notable exceptions, do not appear to care what effect on the community the plays produce if only people will go to them. They are in business, buying and selling amusement, or education, or uplift, or what you will, but they are primarily buyers and sellers.

If some one can tell how to induce these enterprising business men to understand the effect of some of the plays the theater will rise to its opportunities. . . . There seems to be an idea abroad that if we had a civic theater the thing would be done. But what evidence have we that this view is correct? Does the city do other things so much better than private enterprise that we are warranted in concluding that it could conduct a theater better than it is now done?

Besides, a single civic theater is not enough to supply the demand in any city as large as Syracuse. The privately managed theaters would remain and their management would not be reformed. It looks as if the problem of uplifting the stage was not quite so easy as some seem to think. But . . . it would help if theater managers considered the morals influenced as carefully as their box office receipts.

Coming of the Master

In the hush of the tempest the Master comes,
And straightway out of its pain
My heart rises up at the sound of his voice:

"Nay, reckon it not in vain;
For wait thou art losing, dear heart,
Is bringing eternal gain."
—E. E. Chase.

America's First Coal

The history of coal mining in the United States covers only a period of about a century. There was some mining of anthracite in Pennsylvania as far back as 1790, but the records of the anthracite coal trade usually begin with the year 1820. The first actual mining is believed to have been in Virginia, we read in the Louisville Courier-Journal, though the records of production in that state date from 1822. The presence of coal in Ohio was discovered as far back as 1755, but the record of output begins with 1837. The history of coal mining in Kentucky begins in 1827, but in 1840 the production had reached only 23,527 tons.

Great Writers of Prose

The prose in Shakespeare and in Congreve is perfect. They have always the right accent on their terminations. Apart from Drama, Swift is a great exemplar; Bolingbroke, and in his mild tea-table way, Addison, follow. Johnson and Macaulay wielded bludgeons; they had not the strength that can be supplanted. Gibbon could take a long stride with the leg of a dancing master; he could not take a short one. Matthew Arnold was born from the pulpit and occupied it, and might have sermonized for all time, but that he conceived the head of the clerk below to be the scone of the British public, and that he must drum on it with an iterated phrase perpetually to awaken understanding.—George Meredith.

Our Loves

No life is larger than the things it loves.—Country Gentleman.

Science and Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
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St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 10, 1914

Strength and Delicacy in United States Neutrality

WHILE President Wilson's neutrality proclamation may be regarded as mere compliance with form, the disposition of the nation to regard conscientiously the niceties of its international obligations at this time will give it weight that otherwise it might not possess. Sincerity in this instance is stamped upon a formality. The United States government means, and is determined, to be impartial in its relationship to the European crisis. In this attitude the people of the United States should support their government. With thought at its present tension serious harm may result from indiscretion as well as from intent. The individual citizen has a responsibility to meet; if he meets it intelligently and conscientiously the task will be lighter for the country.

It is of immeasurable importance not only to itself but to the whole world that the United States shall keep free of all complications at this time. In an absolutely neutral position it can be of inestimable value to humanity. This is the point the individual citizen should keep steadily in view. Well meaning but mistaken enthusiasm or well meaning but mistaken activity on the part of the individual, or of any group of individuals, may greatly lessen the nation's ability to be useful, may have the effect of rendering her good offices distasteful at a later time.

The government may be depended upon to prevent violations of the neutrality laws, but the government, on the other hand, may find it difficult to preserve proper balances in the expression of popular opinion or exhibition of popular sentiment if the people do not realize the importance of individual responsibility in dealing with the present situation, and think and act accordingly. Before proclaiming neutrality President Wilson had already appealed to the reason and patriotism of the public in terms of intimate application. In this appeal he requested that all citizens stand "ready with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose to help the rest of the world." If the individual American citizen respects this request he will be careful to do nothing that might hurt any part of the world or that would be likely to embarrass his own government.

There is tremendous strength in the neutral position of the United States, but the delicacy of it must not be disregarded.

Woman's Influence in Peace Movement

THE disposition to let things that are tending in the wrong direction take their own course is a generally recognized and much to be deplored human characteristic. From the beginning of history to the present hour the theory of allowing things that are wrong to take their own course has worked out mischievously. It is a common belief today that no good can result from an effort in any quarter to check the course of events in Europe, because they are bound to take their own course, and should be allowed to do so without interference of any kind. The United States government has taken a step entirely contrary to this conception of what is right, what is wise and what is feasible. It is, of course, acting entirely upon moral grounds. The organized women of the United States, it is understood, are to be asked by their leaders to follow the example set by their government.

To those who would reconcile themselves comfortably to the situation as it is, allowing events to take their own course, the idea of the women of the United States raising at this juncture a cry for peace will, no doubt, seem no less futile than absurd; but, as a matter of fact, it is neither. No more powerful instrument can be wielded against the war emotion in Europe than a sentiment of woman's creation, and this sentiment cannot be created in any part of the world with greater moral effect than in the one country that is free, and disposed to regard all the participants in the dispute with absolute impartiality and justice.

We doubt the wisdom of underestimating the potency of woman's influence. If anything is to be allowed to take its course at this time, let it be a force for good and not a force for evil. Woman's voice should not be silent because it may seem to her or to others only as a cry in the wilderness. The still, small voice of righteousness never goes unheard.

Recalling Top-Buggy History in Iowa

IN THE presence of a representative of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, a comparatively young man was heard recently to remark that it had been his privilege to witness the advent of the top buggy in Iowa and that if automobiles continue to increase in that state at the present ratio it will not be long before he will witness the top buggy's departure. To the average young man of a generation ago it must have seemed, especially in Iowa and the entire West, that the top buggy had always been and would always remain in existence. Those were the days when in Iowa and all through the West, and of course, in many parts of the South, and even in some parts of the East, to own a top buggy was to be somebody. Ownership of a top buggy in those times carried with it the stamp of respectability, gentility, prosperity and responsibility.

Thirty-five or forty years ago people who were not fortunate enough to own top buggies themselves were wont to look up to and court favor with those known throughout the community and the county as top-buggy owners. A man with a top buggy commanded a larger share of attention at the general store, a larger credit at the bank and a larger political following than the man who drove a wagon, box-body vehicle or walked.

In these days the top buggy isn't anything in Iowa or the West. It is not anything to boast of in the South or the East. People would almost rather have nothing than a top buggy. The times surely have changed, but whether they have changed for the better is a matter that should not be left to the decision of those who remember when top buggies were hitched all around the market square on Saturdays and all around the village church on Sundays—when buggy riding was a necessity in the opinion of the best people in town, when it was a social requirement on exceptional occasions and when, under circumstances that need not be particularized, it was a dream.

FINAL inclusion on the board of experts which is to administer the new United States banking and currency law of Mr. Warburg will be due in part to his concessions and in part to those of the Senate. Public opinion seemed to prefer him as the dominating personality on the board at a time when precedents were to be established and when the work of organization was to be done under extraordinary conditions of international credit. Realizing this popular preference, his critics moderated their opposition, the President persisted in pressure of a persuasive kind, and then came the call of duty created by the new conditions in the banking and trading world. It was not a time for pride to rule, and the patriot-side of the financier gained ascendancy. He receded, and so did the Senate. Then they met. This means that, along with the newly named member of the board, F. A. Delano, and with the commissioners previously confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Warburg will give his aid to settle important details of administration of a statute that has been never so much needed as at the present hour.

Duties that devolve upon this reserve board in times of unusual conditions of trade and banking are, some of them, defined by the law because foreseen by its framers. Experience had indicated the need of such assignment of power in such contingencies. But the makers of the law saw no such situation looming ahead as now exists. Therefore such discretionary power as the board now has is all the more weighty, and use of it by able and disinterested men is highly desirable.

Mr. Delano's record as a railway administrator and spokesman of capital is one indicating, we think, more than usual breadth of view and intelligent sympathy with the larger ethical movements of the time. It was he, for instance, who recently told his fellow railway officials that they needed to define formally a working code of ethics for their calling, which, when enforced by them, and not by officers of the law, might discipline offenders and prevent such discredit to the calling as that which has come through the disclosure of recent railway investigations. Mr. Delano has a reputation for doing whatever he does only after study of all the facts, and then seeing the task through.

Illiteracy Decrease and Immigrant Test

IT is none the less pleasing information because perhaps unexpected by a great many that, notwithstanding the great influx of aliens into the United States during recent years, illiteracy is decreasing in the republic. It is a common impression that immigration tends to increase the percentage of illiterates. The facts do not support this belief. Only 8 per cent of the population of the United States was reported illiterate in 1910, whereas in 1880 the percentage ascertained was 19.16. According to the latest compilation of statistics on the subject, there is at present about one illiterate to every fourteen persons in the country. If one considers thoughtfully how the population of the United States is made up, this, we believe will seem like a very low and satisfactory percentage.

This finding is important when taken in connection with the proposal to make literacy a test in the admission of immigrants. Plainly literacy is no infallible proof of the fitness of the alien for American citizenship. The person seeking admission may be able to read and write his own language, may be mentally competent to learn how to read and write English within a reasonable time, and still be far from a desirable acquisition.

So far as illiteracy is concerned, both the native and alien elements in the population are apparently making satisfactory gains, and it is important that education shall be pressed upon with as much, if not with more vigor than ever; but it is equally important that moral tests shall be applied in the future as strictly as intellectual to the strangers who knock for admission at the nation's doors. A little too much emphasis has been placed of late upon the literacy test. There is reason to believe that immigration will increase greatly with the restoration of peace abroad, since the war is certain to sever home ties in great number. In anticipation of this, we feel that precautions should be taken to apply a character test to incoming aliens with strict impartiality.

A SPREADING oak tree sixty feet high is said to have about 6,000,000 leaves, and this estimate, it appears, is not made by the commuter who does his own fall lawn raking.

THE present general interruption of communication between European and all other nations has raised in the United States the interesting question of a readjustment of world trade. We find a newspaper devoted largely to commercial interests appealing to American manufacturers and exporters to hasten to supply the needs of those countries that must in the nature of things be otherwise neglected. A paragraph in the appeal reads: "Our country stands in an isolated position of complete neutrality. Our commerce and manufacture will be uninterrupted. It is our duty as well as our supreme opportunity to care for the demands that will be made upon us."

In New York, Boston and other cities industrial and commercial bodies have already entered upon plans to promote trade expansion along the lines set down in the sentences just quoted. The great banks of New York, it is openly reported, are considering plans "whereby in the interval when the great mercantile nations of Europe are at war the United States may step into a commanding position in the world's money market, where it may seek to establish in New York an exchange center, thus safeguarding against a repetition of the situation in the foreign exchange market today." There is, in fact, by force of circumstances, a general movement in the United States to provide for such overseas trade expansion as will supply the world need while commerce of the warring nations is suspended.

Perhaps it should be said that previous to the outbreak of the war the interested European nations had strong intimations from this side that a resort to hostilities would be hazardous to their commercial prestige. It cannot be charged that the business interests of the United States have in any way contributed toward the bringing about of conditions that are clogging the commercial, industrial and financial machinery of Europe. Conditions as they exist, in other

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words, are not of the United States' making and it is but just to the business men of the United States to say that this state of affairs is not hailed with any degree of satisfaction; rather is it deemed deplorable. But the situation exists and it would be the height of folly to ignore it.

Public opinion in the United States, we think, will neither sanction nor tolerate anything in the nature of unfair or ungenerous proceedings looking to the acquirement of new business. Yet it remains true that sentiment, however friendly or generously disposed, can hardly prevent the stream of commerce when dammed in one quarter from finding outlets elsewhere.

OFFICIALS of the United States who have opinions regarding the rights and wrongs in the European controversy have been instructed, kindly but firmly, to keep them as much as possible to themselves. This would not be bad advice, in view of all the circumstances, for citizens who are not officials.

Nor so much initiative as compliance with present constitutional requirements is, we think, required of one who would rule Mexico wisely. The organic law of the republic is the creation of some of its brightest intellects and truest patriots. Under it President Diaz was given opportunity of doing many things for the advancement of the country for the doing of which he should be credited; in violation of it he left many things essential to Mexico's happiness and to his own welfare undone. Compliance with the terms of the constitution enabled President Diaz for years to overcome the insidious influences of clericalism; laxity in the enforcement of its provisions toward the last enabled his most persistent enemies to undermine his influence. A contributory cause of his final overthrow was, we feel sure, his neglect of the constitutional provisions which would have enabled him to break up the great haciendas, neutralize the power of the landowners, and abolish peonage.

It seems to have been the misfortune of President Madero also, that he quickly forgot his pledges to enforce the constitution when he should come into possession of power. He might today be President of Mexico, firmly entrenched in his position had he refused, on the one hand, to give clericalism free swing and, on the other, moved toward correction of the pernicious land and labor systems of the country. General Carranza, first chief of the revolution, intended to demolish the structure raised by President Madero's enemies, is now giving assurances that when he shall become, through regular processes, the recognized executive of the republic he will enforce the constitution rigidly as regards the clericals, the great landowners and the common people.

Joint rule by the church and the civil authorities seems to us out of the question. We do not understand that General Carranza will make war upon any religion, but it seems fairly clear that he is expected to minimize clerical influence and prohibit church interference in governmental affairs. He will be held also, we think, to strict accountability for any neglect of land or labor reform. General Villa and some other of his supporters in the revolution may be regarded from time to time as constituting a menace to the orderly succession of Carranza to the presidency. But we have reason to believe that it would be fairer to regard them as forming a safeguard to constitutional government, through the possible check which they might interpose to any authority that might appear to disregard that instrument.

THE Louisiana Farmers union has decided to build up a direct-sale business with consumers, not being satisfied with net returns for their labor and invested capital, and having had experiences with middlemen which they do not care to repeat. The crop growers of the southern section of the country have long since learned of advantages that come to them from cooperative action in dealing with the major crops of the region, and in consequence they have been getting ahead financially at a rapid rate. Therefore in this new campaign it is not a new method but a new application of it that has to be worked out. With diversified agriculture, with which the more progressive of the farmers are now experimenting, as with the more conventional order of use of the plantations the same principle of federated action works.

This action against the middleman probably has been induced, in part at least, by the effect which federal legislation has had on the sugar-growing industry of Louisiana. Cut off from his former profits the planter has become the more critical of the methods by which he must market what he still may grow with profit. He is in no mood to be taxed unduly for the service which a produce broker charges, or even to pay a just charge when he can eliminate it by doing the selling himself. Necessity and not economic idealism is now compelling him to find more income, with his sugar market gone. He has his alternative, finding new business run on the present basis or increasing his profit from present business more economically administered. He is deciding on the latter course. The loss falls on the middleman. How much the consumer public will gain depends upon its buying skill. In our judgment the farmer will be shortsighted if he does not make concessions and divide with the consumer what he saves from the middleman.

THERE has been a decided advance in the price of beans within the last few days, as an alleged consequence of the war, and people who are unacquainted with the facts have been led by this circumstance to think rather unkindly of Boston. Boston does not raise beans; it only eats them.

SPECIAL 25-cent coins are proposed as souvenirs of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The only objection is that at international exhibitions 25-cent souvenirs in the shape of coin slip too easily out of one's possession.

ONE involuntarily and hopefully looks in the newspapers these days for items referring to the shipment of school fixtures into Mexico.

IT OUGHT to be said by somebody, in all fairness, that this year's huckleberry pies in the United States are also record breakers.

THE last passes of the use of which American pleasure travelers have been deprived are those in the Alps.

Mexican Reforms Promised by Carranza

Farmers Seek Crop Consumers

Opportunity Afforded for Trade Expansion